

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP s.s. BRITANNIC SINKS IN AEGEAN

Monster White Star Liner
Is Destroyed By Either
Mine or Torpedo

FIFTY LIVES LOST
Rescue 1,106, Including 28
Injured; Was on Voyage
From Salonica

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, November 22.—The Admiralty announces: The hospital ship Britannic (47,500 tons; Oceanic S. S. Co., Ltd.: White Star Line) was sunk by a mine or torpedo, on the 21st, in the Aegean Sea. There are 1,106 survivors, of whom 28 are injured. It is estimated that 50 lives have been lost.

GEN. LI CHEN-WU NEW WITNESS IN OPIUM CASE

He Testifies Taoyin Chow Con-
sented to Having Drug
Placed in Yamen

The third hearing of the Yunnan opium case before Judges Ling and Chao took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the City Criminal Court. General Li Chen-wu and Wong Jui-chuan, who is serving his sentence in the Mixed Court jail, were heard; also Koo Tsan-ting, Manager of the Mun-yuan Hotel in Hupoh Road.

Wong Jui-chuan, who is 36 years old and a native of Yunnan, and formerly was secretary to the Yunnan Tuh, said: "I was on my way to Peking and on arriving in Shanghai lodged in the Mun-yuan Hotel. On May 7, the Settlement police came to the Hotel and searched, discovering four chests of opium which they took away with them. I wanted to report the matter to Taoyin Chow Ching-pou, but the hour was too late for me to do so. Besides, I knew that Yuan Chia-kuo, a Yunnan man, had consulted about the business with Taoyin Chow before our arrival in this port. Also, I am ignorant of the Shanghai dialect. Therefore I asked Kuo Tsan-ting, Manager of the Mun-yuan Hotel, to go with me to report the discovery of opium to General Li Chen-wu by whom over 20 chests of opium were conveyed to the Taoyin's yamen, with permission of the Taoyin."

Judge Chao: "Do you know really to whom the property belonged?"

Wong Jui-chuan: "I am not in a position to tell you to whom it belongs."

General Li Chen-wu gave the following statement:

"After the opium was taken out of the Mun-yuan Hotel, I was asked to arrange with Taoyin Chow, who consented to having it placed in his yamen. These chests of opium were all taken into the yamen by the front gate. Next day I learned from the paper that it had been discovered in the yamen. I went to see the Taoyin about the matter. He told me not to worry about it, for he had sent his secretary, Yang Kuo-chu, to deal with the matter."

Judge Chao: "Well, then Taoyin Chow is the true criminal and you are his follower?"

The court was then dismissed for the day.

GUNS BATTER VERDUN

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, November 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There have been intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front, particularly at Vaux and Douaumont.

Cabinet Crisis Is All Over; Chief Secretary Hsu Quits; Chang Kuo-kan Gets Office

Further Changes Improbable; Mandarin Party Claims
Victory Over Radicals; Tuan Supported

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 23.—A Mandate accepts the resignation of Hsu Shu-cheng, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and appoints Chang Kuo-kan to succeed him. Chang Kuo-kan occupied the same position in 1913 and has also been Minister of Education and Minister of Agriculture.

Commenting on this, the Chinese newspapers state that Sun Hung-yi and Hsu Shu-cheng were mainly responsible for the recent Cabinet crisis and, therefore, since Sun Hung-yi has been removed, the Government was unable to retain Hsu. The crisis which has been disturbing political circles for several weeks is now over and the Tuan Cabinet will remain. Further changes are not probable.

Certain parties consider the dismissal of Sun Hung-yi as a sign of the triumph of the Mandarins over the Radicals. They point out that, at present, only three or four true Radicals hold important offices in the Government and provinces.

Yesterday, two prominent Radicals interviewed Hsu Shu-cheng, strongly urged the re-organization of the Cabinet and asked him to shoulder the responsibility, stating that there is no hope of progress under the present Government. Hsu Shu-cheng again affirmed his determination not to enter the political arena and said that the Tuan Cabinet must be maintained, in order that, through Tuan Chi-jui's ability and influence, in co-operation with the President, the country may enjoy peace.

Hsu Shu-cheng said that, without Tuan Chi-jui, the recent rebellion would not have been settled so soon. He added that General Feng Kuo-chang sympathizes with these views.

Hsu Shu-cheng's Advice

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, November 23.—The resignation of Hsu Shu-cheng, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, is sanctioned by a Mandate of the President. Chang Kuo-kan, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been appointed his successor. It is re-

ported that the appointment of Chang was made on the suggestion of Hsu Shu-cheng.

The appointment of Jen Ko-chen, Civil Governor of Yunnan, as Minister of Interior, was submitted to Parliament by the Government yesterday.

Chinese Press Reports

The Sin Wan Pao.—Hsu Shu-cheng, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, having tendered his resignation, has been granted leave to vacate his office by a Presidential Mandate. Mr. Chang Kuo-kan has been appointed in his place.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Ting Shih-yi, Chief Secretary to the President, also will be removed, and the vacancy will be filled by Ling Chang-ming.

Mr. Hsia Yi-ting, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked for leave. President Li has received a telegram from Vice-President Feng saying that many corrupt men are around him and urging him to dismiss them.

The Chinese press reports that the dismissal of Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, is not due to the advice of Hsu Shu-cheng, as reported, but is entirely by the President's own will. Mr. Sun probably will be engaged as adviser to the President.

China Times.—The main points contained in the new American loan of G.\$5,000,000 are:

1. Amount \$5,000,000 gold.
2. Interest, 6% per annum.
3. Payment, 91%; issue rate 97%.
4. Security, the national tobacco and wine monopoly revenue.
5. Amortisation, a term of 3 years.
6. To be used for the improvement of domestic industries and for the consolidation of the reserve funds of the Bank of China and Bank of Communications.

Japanese Offer Ships But Figure Too High

Put New Boats Up In London
At £40 a Ton; Five Times
Over Pre-War Price

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, November 22.—The Times states that new Japanese steamers are now being offered on the London market, but British owners are not disposed to pay £40 a ton, the price demanded, which is five times more than the price before the war.

WILSON URGES RELIEF FOR PEOPLES AT WAR

President Issues Annual Thanks-
giving Proclamation, Com-
miserating Belligerents

Washington, November 17.—President Wilson today issued the annual Thanksgiving Proclamation, setting aside November 30 as Thanksgiving Day.

In his proclamation the President commiserated the nations at war and the peoples upon whom the war has brought disaster without any choice or possibility of escape on their part. President Wilson recommends as a method of observing Thanksgiving generous contributions to the American funds for the relief of suffering due to the war.

SINK 4 NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, November 21.—The following vessels have been sunk: The Swedish steamer Joachim Brinch Lund (1,603 tons), the Norwegian steamer Finn (? 3,806 tons), the Norwegian barque Parnass (646 tons) and the Dutch vessel Dolphijn (134 tons).

Germany and Norway On Verge of a Crisis

Says Stockholm Paper; Sweden
Unlikely To Follow In 'Pol-
icy Of Adventure'

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Stockholm, November 22.—The newspaper Dagblad expresses the opinion that everything points to a crisis between Germany and Norway and says: "Sweden, remembering the tragedy of 1864, certainly will not follow Norway in a policy of adventure."

BANKS LODGE PROTEST OVER AMERICAN LOAN

Quadruple Group Makes Charge
That Chicago Contract Is
Of Political Nature

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, November 23.—According to the Shuntien Jih-pao, the Quadruple bankers have lodged a protest against the new American loan, as being of a political nature.

King George Orders Employees Into Army

All Bachelor Servants Eligible
Must Report Immediately
For Service

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, November 21.—It is understood that the King has ordered every bachelor employed in His Majesty's establishments who is eligible for military service to report immediately to the military authorities.

Charles Francis Joseph, the New Emperor Of Austria-Hungary, His Wife and His Children



In this picture, which was posed only a short time before the outbreak of the war, the new Emperor's eldest son is shown standing in front of his father. This royal youngster is now the heir apparent.

SAY BERLIN INDIFFERENT OVER EMPEROR'S DEATH

Expect More of New Austrian
Ruler; 'Tool in Hands Of
German Advisers'

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph died at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, at Schoenbrunn Castle.

A telegram from Berlin states that the death of Francis Joseph was expected and was received with indifference, owing to the fact that he was never popular in Berlin. Much is expected of his successor, who is described as pro-German and a tool in the hands of his German advisers.

Emperor Francis Joseph was feverish yesterday morning and was assisted to his bed-room by Grand Duchess Valerie. He was unable to sleep, complained of pains and asked that his doctors should be summoned. The patient made a gesture to the doctor at 9.20 p.m., pointing to his throat and died a second later.

The Imperial Family was then summoned and the Kaiser was informed by the telephone which runs direct between Schoenbrunn Palace and the German headquarters.

TSAI AO'S REMAINS DUE

The body of General T sai Ao is expected to arrive from Japan at noon today. All preparations for an appropriate reception and escort have been completed by the Chinese authorities.

Biggest Single Mail On Record from U.S. To Shanghai Arrives

The largest single shipment of mail that ever left the United States for the American Postal Agency, Shanghai, was received by Postal Agent Darrah yesterday. It consisted of 714 sacks and was delivered by the s.s. Manila Maru, which arrived in port from Seattle.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Asia Dec. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Dec. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazona Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due on or about Saturday, Nov. 25, per M.M. s.s. Venezuela.
The French mail of October 15 left Hongkong at 7 a.m. on November 22, and is due here at 6 a.m. on Saturday, November 25, per M.M. s.s. Amazona.
The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 5, and here on December 9. Left Colombo on November 20, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

BUDIMIREI AND HEIGHTS CAPTURED BY SERBIANS

Successfully Follow Up Attack
Along Whole Line; French
Make 500 Prisoners

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, November 22.—A Serbian official communique reports: Yesterday, the Serbs successfully pursued their attacks along their whole line. They captured the village of Budimirei and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, besides taking 186 German and 300 Bulgarian prisoners. The Allies also made progress.

Paris, November 22.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: Thick fog in the region of Monastir hindered our operations. The enemy are strongly resisting on the line of heights from Snegovo, four kilometers north of Monastir, to Hiti 1050, south-west of Makovo. We took a further 500 prisoners. Our troops on the west bank of Lake Prespa are continuing to advance northward.

Chen Chi-mei's Alleged Slayers Put On Trial

Hsu Kuo-ling and Suh Chen-fong, alleged assassins of the late Chen Chi-mei, were brought before the City Criminal Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. A general review of the evidence was conducted. One more hearing will be necessary before final judgment is rendered. Both prisoners yesterday denied being guilty.

ENEMY MINISTERS AT ATHENS TURNED AWAY BY ENTENTE

Request for Postponement
Refused; Shipped On
Greek Steamer

CHARGED AS SPIES
Germans' Threat Towards
Nationalists is Taken As
War Declaration

'SINK TRANSPORTS'

Greek Government Protests
To Allies; Minister Of
Justice Resigns

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Athens, November 22.—The Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers, with their staffs, left today, for Kavalla, on board a Greek steamer, which is flying all their flags to obviate being torpedoed.

The enemy diplomats made a request to postpone their departure, which was refused.

The Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers, with the whole staff of their Legations, it was announced, would be conveyed on board a steamer, which would land them at Dedagatch. Admiral Fournet notified them of their intended removal, charging the personnel with espionage detrimental to the Allies.

Apart from espionage, one of the reasons for the expulsion of the enemy Ministers is that a statement has been made by the German Minister that vessels taking Nationalists to Salonica will be torpedoed. This is regarded as a declaration of war against the pro-Allies section of Greece.

The Greek Government has protested and the Minister of Justice has resigned.

It is officially announced that the charges made against the Gounarist deputy, M. Kallimastiotis, based on correspondence seized at his house, have proved to be false, the incriminating letters being the work of a forger, who has confessed.

Marseilles, November 22.—A submarine stopped the Greek s.s. Elysios, bound for Marseilles, ordered her to throw her cargo overboard and seized her mail-bags.

Rev. Wm. N. Brewster, 25 Years Missionary In China, Dies In U. S.

Rev. William N. Brewster a missionary well-known in China for more than twenty-five years, died in the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago of nephritis on Nov. 22. Word of his death was received by cable yesterday.

Mr. Brewster went to the United States last April as delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves a widow and two children in China, a girl of twelve and a boy of sixteen who are at present attending the American school in Shanghai.

Most of Mr. Brewster's work in China was accomplished in Fukien Province, with headquarters in Hingwa. He was the first missionary to be sent to Singapore. He went there in 1888 and remained about a year. Two well-known books were written by Mr. Brewster, "The Evolution of New China," and "The Cost of Christian Conquest in China."

Mrs. Brewster also is well-known as a missionary worker. She has charge of the Methodist Orphanage in Hingwa, and the mission there is one of the most prosperous in China. It is believed that Mrs. Brewster will continue her work in Hingwa.

The Weather

Changeable weather, with variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.3 and the minimum 47.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 60.3 and 51.0.

Stamp Forgers Who Netted \$6,000 Get Smart Penalty

Clever Work by French Police Secures Eight Convictions; Leader Still at Large; On His Track

We have to congratulate once more the French Police and especially Messrs. Alphonse and Litagne on account of the smart capture and conviction in the French Mixed Court of a gang of stamp forgers, who in the short time they worked before detection and capture cleaned up \$6,000 or more.

Eight of the men belonging to the gang have been arrested, convicted and sentenced, and only one, the principal instigator of the plot, is still at large. But the postal authorities do not despair of having him brought to justice.

M. J. Em. Lemiere appeared for the Chinese Post-Office and in opening the case handed to the Court specimens of real 50 cents stamps to be compared with the forgeries in the hands of the Police. They were a very good imitation of the real article and so cleverly done that magnifying glasses were required in order to see the differences in the ear of corn in the side spandrels; the only noticeable difference being in the shape of the legs of the man hoeing the land.

These forgeries were not produced by photo—or litho—process; the forgers went to the trouble of having a copper plate engraved with ten stamps etched upon it. Therefore, literally speaking, there were ten different forgeries as minute variations can be detected between them. To philatelic students, they are reminiscent of the famous "Sydney Views" or other renowned engraved stamps they are collecting in order to reconstruct sheets. The perforation is not the same, but very nearly the same, as in the originals.

M. Lemiere gave an estimate of the losses incurred by the Postal Service, as a result of the work of the gang. On the 19th of October, the Shanghai Post Office had already discovered 270 cases of fraud. A month later, the known losses amounted to \$860; this alone in cases of parcels sent by post.

To this sum must be added numerous cases of forged stamps which were used to cover the amount of Postal Orders. In fact, as the first 270 cases were discovered in two days only, it may be assumed, taking into consideration the time elapsing between the start of the working of the gang and the time of the discovery of their evil practice, that the losses are in the neighborhood of \$6,000. M. Lemiere asked for an exemplary punishment, from the second to the third degree, according to Art. 286 of the Chinese Penal Code.

The proceedings in Court revealed the manner which the instigators used to dispose of their spurious stuff. They told certain would-be purchasers that they had received stamps from the interior, in settlement of sums due to them and that they were willing to sell at a discount of 3%, for cash. They also had accomplices in the Postal Service, who, when delivering stamps from the main office to the town sub-offices, were in the practice of exchanging real 50 cent stamps entrusted to their care for the forgeries. It would be too long and tedious to recapitulate the evidence produced. We shall give only a translation of the sentences as pronounced by the Court:

1.—Kiu Yan-kouei, on account of being one of the principal instigators of the plot having for his object to produce and to issue forged stamps; having himself admitted issuing the aforesaid stamps; having in his possession the drawing of the press used by the forgers; and being at the time of his arrest in the service of the Chinese Post Office;—is sentenced to four years imprisonment.

2.—Seng Tsong-te, formerly clerk in the Chinese Postal Service, on account of being an accomplice of Kiu Yan-kouei in the act of jointly producing and issuing forged 50 cent stamps; and admitting all the charges brought against him;—is sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment.

3.—Lo Yeou-wen, on account of being associated with Kiu, Sieh and others in the production and issue of stamps; of having been found in possession of the copper plate used for printing forged fifty cent stamps; of having advanced \$300 to Seng Tsong-te as a loan; of having agreed at the time when Seng Tsong-te repaid him half of the loan, to consider the other half as his share in the association which had for its aim the production and issue of false fifty cent stamps;—is sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment.

4.—Wou A-mao, on account of being the receiver of a stolen perforating machine to be used for the production of postage stamps (although it cannot be ascertained if he knew that the said machine was going to be used for such a purpose, and therefore is charged only with the unlawful possession of a stolen

object)—is sentenced to three months imprisonment.

5.—Tsong Pi-fou, on account of having sold fifty cent postage stamps on a commission of 3%, a transaction which seems certainly very suspicious as Tsong Pi-fou has declared that his father declined to participate in the deal, on account of his doubt of the genuineness of the stamps; of not having therefore acted likewise, which he ought to have done; of having therefore engaged his own responsibility, although it cannot be said for certain that he knew he was dealing with forged stamps;—is sentenced to pay a fine of \$250.

6.—Yu Siu-yu, on account of having sold postage stamps on the very high commission of 9 per cent, although it is not clearly established that he knew he was dealing with forged stamps; of having accepted to be party in a transaction of this nature and, therefore, having engaged his own responsibility; of having sold forged postage stamps; of therefore being responsible for selling forged stamps;—is sentenced to pay a fine of \$150.

7.—Siu Ho-cheng, on account of having exchanged with his friend Sieh stamps of different values; of having engaged his responsibility in entering upon such dealings, which ought to have appeared suspicious to him; of having accepted a commission of 3% for doing so;—is sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.

8.—Tan Tchong-yu has admitted that he bought from Yu Siu-yu, with a discount of 3%, stamps which he thought were genuine. Although the fact of these stamps being sold with a discount ought to have appeared suspicious to Tan, it can be said that Yu was a personal friend of Tan and therefore that it was difficult for Tan to refuse a service to Yu. Therefore the Court taking this fact into consideration, sentences Tan Tchong-yu to pay a fine of \$20 for neglect in the discharge of his duties.

A Chinese named Wang Tseng-yuan was sentenced at the same time. The singularity of his behavior during the case was the main cause of the sentence passed upon him. The Police found on Kiu Yan-kouei the draft of a letter written in pencil and addressed to the superintendent of the Post Office in Peking. M. Lemiere produced in Court an anonymous type-written letter which had been actually received by M. Picard Destalan, the Superintendent in Peking. That letter is exactly, word for word, the same as the drafted copy found on Kiu.

Being asked how he came to be in possession of the document, Kiu answered that he got it from Sieh, the principal instigator who is still at large; he added that Sieh told him that the document had been written by his brother-in-law. Sieh has only one brother-in-law, Wang Tseng-yuan, who was summoned as a witness. He denied having written the document, and when the Court asked him to write a few words which were dictated to him, he tried too plainly to disguise his handwriting.

At last, at a third hearing, he wrote more freely and the similitude of both handwritings was plain to everybody. The Court gave the man all possible chances, and even assured him that he would not be detained if he was willing to admit a fact which had nothing to do with the case. At that period, the man adopted an impertinent attitude which rendered him very suspect to the Court. The Court decided to sanction his arrest if the Postal Authorities were willing to prosecute him. On application made by M. Lemiere, the man was detained. The sentence passed on him was as follows:

"Wang Tseng-yuan has refused to admit to have written a letter in English which was found on Kiu; Kiu has declared that the letter was handed to him by Sieh. After having ordered Wang Tseng-yuan to write a few lines, it was evident to the Court that Wang's writing, in English, as well as in Chinese, is similar to the writing of the author of the document. Hence the Court came to the conclusion that the denial of Wang about a document which is addressed to the General Superintendent of the Post Office in Peking, was of a suspicious character. However, the Court recognises the difficulty of deciding in matters pertaining to handwriting, even in cases of the most similar resemblances. Moreover, in the present case, the evidence of a principal witness is lacking. Therefore the Court, hoping that in the meantime Sieh shall be arrested, orders that Wang Tseng-yuan shall remain during one year under a body guarantee and also one of Tls. 1,000."

Ministers to Expound Economy for Britain

Runciman Talks to Hotel Managers and Confectioners Regarding Waste

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 22.—Official.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, today conferred with hotel-keepers on the question of economising food and subsequently with manufacturing confectioners, regarding the consumption of sugar. It has been arranged that the Cabinet Ministers shall address meetings throughout the country. The following schedule has already been fixed: Lord Robert Cecil speaks at Bristol; Mr. H. J. Tennant at Edinburgh; Mr. T. McKinnon Wood at Leicester; Earl Curzon at Liverpool; Mr. Herbert Samuel at Newcastle and Mr. Arthur Henderson at Northampton.

GERMANS DEFEAT ATTACKS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 20.—The British artillery fire was generally not intense yesterday; only on both sides of the Ancre was it strong. Between Serre and Beaumont and against our positions south of Miraumont, attacks were launched in the evening hours, which, however failed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

Our infantry, in a hand-to-hand engagement, ejected the British from the western part of Grandcourt. During the counter-attacks of the last week, we captured 22 officers and 900 men and took 24 machine-guns.

The French again attempted to enter from the north-west into the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. They were repulsed, although the attack was made with fresh forces and was prepared by a strong fire.

ITALIAN CAFE-CONCERT

Preparations are being actively carried on for the variety entertainment in aid of the Italian victims of the war and the Italian Red Cross Society which will take place at the Astor House on December 12 and 13, at 9.30 p.m.

The official program will be issued in a few days but in the meantime we can say that it promises to be very attractive. There will be a "cafe concert" in the ball room, interesting and amusing side shows and a supper during which a chorus of Neapolitan fishermen will sing songs of their native land.

The committee is working very hard to ensure the success of the entertainment so that those who patronise it will not only contribute to a very good cause but will be sure to spend an enjoyable evening.

BRITISH NAVAL DIVISION EARNS HONORS ON LAND

Caught on Three Sides in Ancre Charge, Holds Conquests Till Rescued by 'Tank'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 22.—The fine qualities displayed by the Royal Naval Division, under trying circumstances, in their first fight, on the 13th, are told by Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France. These naval men, mainly from the North Country, went over near the Ancre, at dawn on the 13th, in a thick mist. They picked their way across a barbed wire area, where

the wire was eight feet high and forty feet deep and through which our artillery had torn a jagged track and speedily gained the first German line.

After this, they were severely exposed to the fire of a formidable German redoubt, cunningly posted on a sheltered spur of Beaumont Hill, which played on them from three mouths. The naval men, with great gallantry, passed on, but were isolated, with the enemy on three sides.

The naval men sought cover in the trenches they had won. Two "tanks" were sent out to rescue them during the night. One ascended the hill and proceeded to within a short distance of the redoubt and its crew erected a machine-gun, whereupon the German troops garrisoning the redoubt hoisted the white flag and surrendered by lantern light.

On the following day, the Royal Naval Division resumed their advance and bagged 1,700 prisoners.

Smash British Trench Near Cite Saint Elie

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning that there has been an artillery bombardment by the enemy against the right of our new front south of the Ancre.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: After a heavy bombardment with trench-mortars, last night, the enemy raided our front south-west of Cite Saint Elie. Part of our front-line trench was obliterated and 26 men are missing.

Our aeroplanes attacked railway stations and transports. Our machines have returned.

Coronation Signboard Is Bought for \$30,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, November 23.—Chinese reports state that the sign-board of the commission for the preparation of the coronation, established by Yuan Shih-k'ai, has been bought by an American for \$30,000.

AN INTER-ALLIED ARMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 22.—The Chamber has concluded a secret sitting regarding the calling-up of the 1918 class, which it was finally decided to re-examine medically. It is understood that the question of the creation of an inter-Allied army was considered.



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SLATIN PASHA KEEPS HIS SWORD SHEATHED

Honored Before War By Austria and Britain, He Won't Fight for Either

WORKS FOR PRISONERS

Tells of Value of American Relief in Russia—Sorrow For Kitchener's Death

Stockholm, October 10.—There came to Stockholm a little while ago a man who had lived by the sword almost from boyhood, but who in the sudden turn of events in 1914 found himself, not a man without a country, but a man with two countries—two countries arrayed against each other in the bitterest of all world combats.

He had served under the Austrian Crown Prince and had been aide to Kitchener of Khartum. He had gone into Egypt when Kitchener was there as a lowly subaltern. For twelve years he was a prisoner of the fanatical Mahdi, and the wild Dervish tribes who for a time threw back the frontiers of civilization. Escaping from the clutches of the barbarians, he won the opportunity of participating in that remarkable march across the desert and the wonderful campaign along the upper reaches of the Nile, which had brought civilization back to the Sudan and won for Kitchener his first great fame.

He came to Stockholm from Vienna unannounced and to all intents and purposes "incog." There were few who recognized him as Rudolf Karl von Slatin, Baron of the Austrian Empire, Pasha of Egypt, Lieutenant-General of the Egyptian Army, Major-General of the British Army, and six times the recipient of the coveted British orders, from Companion of the Bath to Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, all won by distinguished service. He was Inspector General of the Egyptian forces under General Sir Francis Wingate when the crash of war in 1914 brought a new crisis in his already eventful life.

When the parting of the ways came in 1914 Slatin found his love for Austria was still strong, although most of his life had been devoted to Britain and her wards in Egypt. He had become essentially a part of the English military machine. But he could not fight against his fatherland, nor could he serve in any way against the country which had meant so much to him and which had lavished honors upon him.

So Slatin regretfully met the issue. He resigned his English and Egyptian commissions, sheathed the sword which had been part of his very life, and passed into comparative obscurity in the very midst of war. Slatin felt, however, there was one service he could render with all propriety. He returned to Vienna, attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross, and is now doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not alone in his own country but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arms. Slatin suffered sufficiently himself as a prisoner in the Sudan and has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

His mission in Stockholm was to meet a representative of the American Embassy in Petrograd to discuss further means of relief for the hundreds of thousands of Austrian war prisoners now in Russia, as well as the immense colonies of Austrian civilians interned in various sections of the big northern empire. The Austrian Government, he said, was ready and anxious to co-operate in any possible way to better the condition of prisoners generally, and would gladly reciprocate for anything Russia might do. He also expressed the appreciation of the Austrian Government for the relief work already accomplished under the direction of the American Embassy at Petrograd. Slatin, who devoted his life to militarism, speaks now of

war only from the standpoint of humanity.

"We believe Russia is doing the best it can for our prisoners," he said, "but the task at times has been too great for the facilities at her disposal. There is especially the matter of medical supplies and proper clothing. And then, too, one must consider in the treatment of prisoners their former environment and mode of living. We think we rather spoil our soldiers in Austria as a rule, so that our prisoners, even though treated with the identical consideration shown a Russian soldier in his own barracks, will feel certain undeniable hardship. On the other hand, England makes more of a fuss over her soldiers than we do over ours, so a British Tommy Atkins in an Austrian camp would feel as badly treated as some of our men do in Russia. It is all a matter of degree."

Then the conversation turned to Kitchener. When the subject first was mentioned Slatin was quiet for a long while. At last he spoke.

"Kitchener," he said, "was one of the most remarkable men the world has ever known. I know the general impression that he was but a man of iron and steel—a machine without warmth or affection. It is true Kitchener was difficult to approach. His regard was not easily won. But once you knew him and he had tested you no man could wish for a truer, more wholehearted friend. Having known Kitchener in the days when he was first winning his way to military fame, having ridden beside him in battle and victory, having known him as a taskmaster and commander, I feel I am in a position to appreciate to the full all that his loss meant to England and to the British people. It meant much to me as well. What a pitiful fate it was. If ever soldier deserved a better death, it was the Kitchener I knew at Khartum."

"Some of our newspapers in Austria commented rather flippantly upon his death, but that was not right, and it did not reflect the general sentiment of our people. That is what I mean when I say the partisan newspapers are doing so much to engender hatred and bitterness and not giving the people themselves an opportunity for calm thought and deliberation."

GERMANY IS GUARDING FATHERS OF FAMILIES

Promises They Shall Not Be Permanently Employed In The Front Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—The German Minister of War announces that, in future, special consideration will be given to soldiers whose families have suffered heavy losses already on account of the war. Likewise, fathers of several children will, if possible, not be employed permanently in the first line.

SAY DRISEN TORPEDOED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—According to official Russian reports, the ammunition explosion in Archangel resulted in the death of 150 people, while 650 were injured. The explosion originated on the steamer Baron Driesen. The Russian report adds that the explosion was probably organized by German agents. According to private reports received in Stockholm, the Baron Driesen was torpedoed by a submarine. The number of dead is given as 530, among whom are 11 Russian and 5 British officers.

MOBILISE ALL RUSSIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—The Russian official military paper Russki Invalid states: "All Russians liable to military service who have resided since the beginning of the war in French, British and Italian colonies, have to appear immediately before the British military authorities, in order to be enlisted in Russian regiments." According to the Russki Invalid, about 8,000 Russians will thus join the British colors.

TALENT OF O. HENRY WAS FOUND IN PRISON

Career as Short-Story Writer Began While He Served Sentence for Embezzlement

New York, October 25.—The late William Sidney Porter, known by the pen-name of O. Henry as the greatest short-story writer of his generation, served three years and three months in a State Penitentiary for embezzlement. This fact has just come to light, six years after his death. He was charged with having embezzled \$554.48 on October 10, 1894, \$299.60 on November 12, 1894, and \$199.60 on November 12, 1895. He was found guilty on February 17, 1898, and sentenced on March 25 of that year to five years' imprisonment. He entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, and came out on July 24, 1901, his term of confinement having been reduced from five years to three years and three months on account of good behavior.

Ever since O. Henry's death there have been rumors that at some time in his career he suffered for some violation of the law of the land, but nothing definite about it has appeared in print and his friends have endeavored to kill the rumors.

But, believing the facts of the case reflect nothing to the great author's discredit, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia has decided to publish the complete story of O. Henry's trial and imprisonment. It will be given in the "O. Henry Biography," to be published next Friday by Doubleday, Page and Co., and it is expected that Professor Smith will refer to it this afternoon in his address on O. Henry at Chickering Hall.

On January 21, 1891, O. Henry, or as he was then called, William Sydney Porter, became paying and receiving teller of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas. He had written anecdotes and jokes for the papers, but was not at that time known as an author. It appears that the bank was carelessly managed. The patrons used to enter, go behind the counter, take out one hundred or two hundred dollars and say a week later, "Porter, I took out \$200 last week. See if I left a memorandum of it. I meant to." The affairs of the bank were managed so loosely that Porter's predecessor was driven to retirement and has successor to attempt suicide.

Did Not Go To Austin

According to Professor Smith's record, O. Henry resigned from the bank in December, 1894—which is nearly a year before the date of the third of the misappropriation with which he was charged. Leaving Austin, he went first to San Antonio, where he edited a humorous weekly which was called The Rolling Stone, and later to Houston, Texas, where he joined the staff of The Daily Post, conducting a column of verses and paragraphs.

When he left Houston, never to return, he left because he had been summoned to go immediately to Austin and stand trial for alleged embezzlement of funds from the First National Bank of that city. Professor Smith believes that had he gone to Austin, he would have been acquitted. He protested his innocence to the end, and many of his fellow-townsmen believed him. But he did not go to Austin. When his train reached Hempstead, about a third of the way to Austin, O. Henry left it and took the last train to New Orleans.

After a brief stay in New Orleans, he took a fruit steamer for the Honduras coast, arriving at Puerto Cortez or Criva or Trujillo. On the wharf at Trujillo he met another fugitive from the law, Al Jennings, now a citizen prominent in public affairs, but at that time a fugitive of law, whose gang of train robbers terrorized the South-west.

O. Henry joined Al Jennings and his brother and with them circled the entire coast of South America. When the money gave out, the Jennings brothers decided to go back to Texas and rob a German trading

store and a bank and asked O. Henry to join them but he refused.

In 1897 O. Henry had married Miss Athol Estes, and she was now living with their daughter in Austin. He corresponded with her through Mr. Louis Kresele, and in February of 1897 he learned that she was dangerously ill. At once he started for Austin, determined to give himself up and take whatever punishment the courts had in store for him. According to the trial record, he arrived in Austin on February 5, 1897. His bondsmen were not assessed, but the amount of the bond was doubled, and O. Henry went free until the next meeting of the Federal Court.

His wife died on July 25, 1897. In February of the following year his case came to trial. Apparently the error in the indictment by which he was charged with having embezzled \$299.60 on November 12, 1895, whereas at that time he was living in Houston, having resigned his position in the Austin bank in December, 1894, went unnoticed. The foreman of the Grand Jury and the foreman of the trial jury are reported to have said afterward that they regretted they had voted to convict him.

When O. Henry entered the penitentiary on April 25, 1898, he was set to work as a drug clerk—a position that he had filled in Texas before his bank clerk days. He proved very useful in this capacity and made many friendships with the prison officials and with his fellow convicts. He collected much literary material while he was in prison, listening especially to the convicts from Arizona, Texas, and the Indian Territory. This was the material which he used in "The Gentle Grafter."

Found "Jimmie Valentine"

It was in the penitentiary that he found the original of Jimmie Valentine, the hero of the famous story "A Retrieved Reformation," and later of the play "Alias Jimmie Valentine." He was Jimmie Connors, day drug clerk in the prison hospital where O. Henry worked as night drug clerk. He was a notorious safe blower and spent hours telling O. Henry of his experiences.

O. Henry did his first serious literary work in the penitentiary. From there he sent out many short stories to the magazines, or rather to a friend in New Orleans who forwarded them to the editors. He had only two stories rejected while he was in prison, and out of the first eight stories that he sent to Ainslee's Magazine, seven were immediately accepted.

During his imprisonment he jotted down in a small notebook the names of his "stories" and of the magazines to which he sent them. This notebook is still in existence, and shows that twelve of his best known stories belong to that period. They are "An Afternoon Miracle," "Money Maze," "No Story," "A Fog in Santone," "A Black Jack Bargainer," "The Enchanted Kiss," "Hygeia at the Solito," "Rouge et Noir," "The Duplicity of Hargraves," and "The Marionettes." Professor Smith says that O. Henry turned a stumbling block into a stepping stone, that it was through his prison experience that he passed from journalism to literature.

On the day of his liberation from prison, July 24, 1901, O. Henry went to Pittsburgh to live with his daughter and his wife's parents. He took up his quarters in the Iron Front Hotel, which his father-in-law managed, and henceforth he sent his stories direct to the editors, instead of by way of his friend in New Orleans. Three stories signed Sydney Porter appeared in Everybody's Magazine in 1902, and to other stories he signed the name Olivier Henry, S. H. Peters, James L. Bliss, T. B. Dowd, and Howard Clark. But the pen-name O. Henry, which he adopted while a prisoner in Columbus, he kept to the time of his death, and it is by this name, assumed within the walls of a prison, that he is known in the annals of the world's literature.

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ZEPPELIN AND SCHUETTE BOTH WORK OVER-TIME

Adding to Germany's Super-Dreadnoughts of Air; Plan Voyage to America

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) New York, November 19.—A telegram from Mannheim to the New York World says that the aged Count Zeppelin and Professor Schuette are engaged in friendly rivalry, turning out the largest, fastest and most effective cruisers of Germany's rapidly increasing fleet of super-dreadnoughts of the air. On the other hand, in the midst of the war they are planning and working to be the first to send an airship across the Atlantic.

This exploit may not be accomplished until after the war, but they both claim that there is nothing unfeasible about such a voyage. Professor Schuette declares that the trip can be made in ten days.

The trip could be made with the latest, war cruisers, if transformed into peaceful liners of the air, but both have plans ready for the building of more titanic airships especially designed to carry the German flag and greetings to America.

RUSSIA'S CASUALTIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—The Kieff Central Identification Bureau states that the number of Russian casualties since June 1, 1916, has reached 100,621 officers and 2,027,853 men. Among the recently fallen superior officers are a brigade-general, four colonels and four lieutenant-colonels and commanders of regiments. Likewise, it is observable from the last list that a part of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front have been brought to the European theater of war.

RECRUITING IN EGYPT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—The British are recruiting among the natives of Egypt. The town of Cairo has been declared a war zone.

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BRITISH SEA LOSSES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—The parliamentary secretary of the British Admiralty declared on November 15 that, of the tonnage of the British trading steamers of 1,000 tons and more, from the beginning of the war to the end of September, 1916, about 2½ per cent had been lost and that this percentage included all losses caused by war risks and sea risks. This declaration is incorrect.

In fact, the British merchantmen of 1,000 tons and more, which have been lost until the end of September, 1916, had a gross tonnage of 2,180,000 tons, equal to 10.4 per cent of the total British tonnage, as it existed at the beginning of the war. If compared with the total tonnage of ships of 1,000 tons and more only, the percentage of losses would be still higher. The percentage is undoubtedly considerably increased by the British losses through sea risk, which are not known in Germany.

PREPARING THE POLES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, November 19.—The university of Warsaw has opened lectures preparing for the higher Polish administrative offices. 450 persons have already applied, of whom about 100 have been admitted. Soon, also, lectures preparing for the minor Government offices will commence.

RAILROADS TO COURT WITH 8-HOUR ISSUE

Several Leading American Companies Bring Joint Suit Against Government

New York, November 16.—Several leading railway companies of the United States have brought a joint suit against the government in connection with the 8-hour law passed by Congress at the behest of President Wilson. It is expected that the case will be carried to the highest court to determine whether it is constitutional.

JACK LONDON IS COMING TO FAR EAST NEXT YEAR

Tokio, November 17.—In a letter to a Japanese friend in Tokio Mrs. Jack London, wife of the famous American novelist, says that she and her husband are coming to the Far East early next year. The letter was received by Mr. Sametaro Shiba, of the Kinka Paper Mill Company in Tokio who is a friend of the American novelist. Jack London was in Japan during the Russo-Japanese war as correspondent for the San Francisco Examiner.

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In Economic War, How Long Can Germany Still Hold Out?

Present Conditions Discussed by a Swedish Economist And Reviewed by an American Writer

By Edward A. Bradford

In the following article Mr. Edward A. Bradford, of the editorial staff of the New York Times, discusses in that journal, for October 15, a recent book by a Swedish professor on Germany's economic condition. The professor is an authority on his subject, but it must be remembered that he wrote at the invitation of the German government. A very interesting part of the article is its conclusion where Mr. Bradford discusses the possibility of a world-wide demonetization of gold as a result of the war.

England is mistress of the seas and is not blockaded. Her resources of food and materials are above the peace standard. The great question of the great war therefore is shifted from considerations of finance and strategy to the question of Germany's capacity of endurance.

On such a point it is needless to say that neither England nor Germany is an authority respecting either themselves or their enemy. Respecting England we are better informed than regarding Germany, for the communications are better, and there is more travel, with its capacity for uncensored intelligence. Germany, therefore, has felt the need of giving the world some convincing account of its affairs, and through the German Ambassador at Stockholm invited Professor Gustav Cassel to visit the empire, and bear witness to what he saw. The Professor is a neutral, and an authority on such subjects. It was stipulated that he should have access to all the sources of information that he thought necessary, and freedom in saying what he found. He spent three weeks in his personal investigation of first hand sources of facts, and was favored with many interviews of officials and captains of industry whom he does not name but vouches for. The result is embodied in a book entitled "Germany's Economic Power of Resistance," published by the Jackson Press of New York. Professor Cassel, the author is a member of the faculty of the University of Stockholm, and his book, almost as fresh as the mews, gives an incomparably better picture of German economics than any other available to Americans.

The Professor's aim was to give an objective presentation, without partisan sympathy for either combatant. He sought to find an answer to the question posed above—how long can Germany hold out economically, assuming that the military situation remained unchanged essentially? He assumes the position of an expert summoned to testify in court, and begins by describing Germany's powers of production, the basis of economic strength.

The first eight months of war witnessed serious disorganization of industry, but that has been overcome, the most important exception being the textile trades. In them unemployment is 11 per cent, but in other trades it is less than usual. That is not surprising, since between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 men have been sent to the front. But even there they are engaged productively.

"Behind the German trenches there is carried on a most extensive and varied work for the production of necessities of life. It appears to be chiefly men of the supply department who are engaged in this task, although other troops are employed now and then. The army horses, which in this trench warfare are of comparatively little use, are utilized as beasts of burden in this military agriculture. Within the commissariat lines of merely those parts of France occupied by the German forces there were said to be no less than sixty motor plows at work last autumn. In various tracts tillage was carried on on a most extensive scale. In one place, for example, there was one area of some 25,000 acres being armed as one unit. In addition there is a most extensive system of cattle farming with dairies and slaughter houses, etc., complete. Both horned cattle and pigs are kept in bomb-proof underground rooms in the neighborhood of the trenches. Agriculture is carried on as close to the scene of actual operations as possible. Hay, for instance, is only a few hundred yards behind the trenches.

"In the districts occupied by the Germans in the eastern seat of war much has been done by them to improve the somewhat defective means of communication formerly existing. The railways have been built in accordance with the German gauge so that German rolling stock can be run over almost all the lines. Toward the southeast extension of the railroads by laying double tracks and by other improvements has taken place on a large scale. Right through Belgium a four-track railway is being built, planned before the beginning of the conflict, but never undertaken."

Germany's productive powers are

further reinforced by 1,200,000 prisoners, and by what England calls the "dilation of labor," that is, the employment of women and of other ineligible according to trade union standards. The services of the German women are "simply magnificent," and their contribution to economic resistance is of "decisive importance." Ten thousand of them have taken the places of men in a single establishment. They are tram conductors and bank clerks. Some of them work shorter hours than men, but the men who remain at work think nothing of overtime. Work-nights, holidays, and Sundays are common. In this manner the nation's productive capacity is maintained at a standard "not very far below normal." The production of iron is two-thirds normal, a decline from the record of 1913, but equal to the previous maximum of 1907. Coal production lost the gain of four years, but is fast increasing.

In addition, Germany commands the conquered resources of Belgium, France, and Poland. The supply of other materials is less favorable, but there are substitutes, such as zinc for copper, and artificial rubber. There is some scarcity of oil, but it is made good by gas and electricity. There is no lack of materials for explosives. There was an abnormal accumulation of textile materials before the war, and large supplies were captured. No class of society shows any deterioration in any necessity of dress, and there are large reserves. The harvest of 1915 was bad, but the crops of 1916 will be better. Potatoes are replaced by sugar and potatoes and straw meal, which is made in many factories and contains the same alimentary substances as the ear of wheat. The scarcity of animal food is reflected chiefly in the milk supply, but the decline in cattle is small. Pigs were slaughtered by the million in the fodder panic, but their numbers are rapidly recuperating.

Of breadstuffs there is a sufficiency, although not a superfluity. Germans had been accustomed to consume more bread than even England. The worst crop in a decade would supply enough for Germany on the Italian or even the Swedish scale. Germany also consumed more meat than England. Within a generation the increase has been 80 per cent. Some restriction of consumption would only carry the nation back to its own standards recently, and, as a matter of fact the increase of wages has increased the consumption. Disease statistics show no food deficiency, even the deficiency of milk not having caused children's diseases. "No kind of famine exists, or is to be feared. . . . the agricultural population is better fed than the towns people."

The organization of the food supply makes the outlook for the coming year better than for the last year. This is the significance of the card system. Instead of attempting to regulate the prices of food directly, the policy is to regulate the demand, and thus control the prices. Ordinarily, the dearthness of food restricts the demand. Under abnormal war conditions the price movement falls in this function, and legal limitation of prices is impractical. Accordingly, the limitation of consumption throws the undemanding supply into the market. The Professor regards this as an important hint to economists.

To Professor Cassel it seems that the discount on the German currency is rather an inflation of prices. Germany can neither export her products nor command her dues from other countries. Payments and collections being disorganized, there is a necessary and temporary disturbance of the foreign exchanges and deterioration in the mark. Concurrently there is a great addition to the German domestic circulation, which the Professor regards rather as inflation than an increase proportioned to the rise in prices and the necessity of providing circulation for conquered territory. He is so far from regarding German currency as peculiar in this respect that he calculates the inflation for several of the European countries and regards it as a common misfortune.

Professor Cassel cites many historic precedents to show that the depreciation of currencies never stops hostilities, and proceeds to the discussion of the course of currencies after the war.

It will be easy to restore the mark to its proper relation to other currencies, even including the dollar and the pound, which the Professor regards as also depreciated in less degree, and corresponding to the rise in prices. But he draws a distinction between the restoration of the parity of currencies among themselves, and the restoration of all of them to the former parity with gold. On this the Professor makes a disturbing suggestion. Suppose the world drifted from the gold standard?

"If the dollar and, under certain conditions, probably the pound too, are actually kept at parity with gold much will depend on the value gold will possess. If, during the progress of the war, or immediately after its close, Germany, France and Russia should find it suitable to get rid of any large amount of their accumulated gold reserves, an action which is not all improbable, the value of gold would easily become considerably depreciated. This would especially be the case if the neutral countries, following the example of Sweden, endeavored to exclude gold from their markets. In such an event, the market for gold would become exceedingly restricted in proportion to the supply.

"Under such circumstances the depreciated European currencies would soon regain their parity with gold, without any special efforts on the part of the various Governments, merely in consequence of gold falling to the level of currencies in question. As gold, in comparison with the period before the war, already shows a depreciation corresponding to a rise of prices in proportion of 100 to 150 or more, such a supposition is by no means improbable. It is, however, imaginable that the development of events will take another direction—that the various States will continue to retain their gold, still further to increase gold will rise in price. Under these circumstances the restoration of the parity of the European currencies will become a matter of extreme difficulty.

"It cannot be said now, with any great degree of assurance, which of these alternatives will be adopted. The future of gold is enveloped in uncertainties, and the future respective relation of the European currencies to the yellow metal is, therefore, a question to which no one at the present moment can give any satisfactory reply. But all speculations as to the future redemption of one currency or another, however interesting they may be from a theoretic point of view, are of no importance when judging the great question of the moment, viz.: What is the economic strength of the fighting powers, and their financial ability to continue the struggle?"

The Professor's disquieting suggestion is supported by the fact that specie payments have been practically and generally suspended except by the United States, and by England, which pays gold only to the United States. With one consent the nations have found substitutes for gold in domestic trade, and are otherwise hoarding gold except for international use. Never was there so much gold in sight, and so little in use. It will buy largest quantities of the necessities in the United States, and it gravitates here by hundreds of millions, \$384,450,000 within this year, on top of previous abnormal imports. No wonder such a banker as Frank A. Vanderlip, speaking before the American Bankers' Association, mentioned the "sensational influx of gold which seems dangerously likely to submerge us in our own prosperity."

What would be the situation if the United States alone maintained specie payments? The question needs an answer, for The London Statist, on September 16, discussed the expediency of suspension of gold payments by England. The editor of The Statist has enjoyed official connection with the British Treasury, and is regarded highly in the United States. From an elaborate article in his journal this passage may be taken:

"Ought we to do as we did in the great war against revolutionary France, suspend specie payments, or ought we to show that we are rich enough and ingenious enough to do what no other nation ever has done hitherto, and go on paying in gold till peace returns?" The answer, we take it, to the question is, "That depends upon the length of the war." If the great general staffs of all the Entente Allies can reasonably assure the British Government that the war will not last much more than, say, six or eight months, the Government clearly ought to exhaust its ingenuity before suspending specie payments. On the other hand, if there are reasonable grounds for thinking that the war will last throughout next year, and possibly longer, it seems safe to predict that specie payments be maintained to the end.

Would we care to accept gold by the billion if other nations stopped using it? Would we care to accept the promises to pay of nations which had suspended specie payments? At a

price no doubt, for otherwise we could not trade at all, and the present bounding prosperity would languish if confined to domestic trade. Hitherto England has been the only nation of modern times to provide the world freely with both gold and goods. Are we ready to take the position which the world perhaps is about to thrust upon us? Is the world possibly to demonetize gold, and to pass to the exchange of goods with bank credits instead of with gold?

Already nations are doing this among themselves and it is only another step to do the same internationally. Imagination quails before the picture of credit divorced from gold. But it is sure that there is not gold enough in the world to transact modern commerce except by a fiction. France has taught us how to mobilize industrial plants, railway undertakings, and even the solid earth. There is nothing with value which cannot be bartered between those who can agree upon values by the exchange of bits of paper, and without a thought of gold values between them. But what is that compared with the creation of national debts by scores of millions, concurrently with the establishment of gold? It is startling to find leading minds in various nations traveling toward this unreported bourne, while immemorial practice is altering before our eyes. The Reichsbank now certifies its depositors' checks. Such checks will buy anything in the German market irrespective of gold. France also is using bank checks, and is giving even postal bank depositors checking facilities. That takes French practice beyond our own, and yet but a little time ago we were the most advanced in banking privileges, and France and Germany were the most conservative, bank checks being regarded with suspicion. Who can say whether and how fast these unconsidered items in the news are carrying the world, and how far we must go in company or separate ourselves? Peace has its problems as well as war. And when we learn the answer regarding the results of economic attrition as a military measure we shall be confronted with financial problems common to all the world and no less pressing for us than for others.

FAMOUS ASTRONOMER IS DEAD IN AMERICA

Percival Lowell, Who Had Lived In Japan, First Observed 'Humans' on Mars

New York, November 13.—The death of Dr. Percival Lowell, noted astronomer and founder of the Lowell Observatory, is reported in a message from Flagstaff, Ariz. Congestion of the brain was the cause of his death. Dr. Lowell was especially famed for his observations of Mars, reporting that he had seen beings resembling humans on the planet.

Tokio, November 17.—Doctor Lowell was well known in Japan. He came to this country in 1883 and lived here from time to time until 1893. He wrote several books on his study of the Orient, among them "The Soul of the Far East" and "Occult Japan." Other works he published included "Mars and Its Canals," "The Solar System," "The Evolution of Worlds," and "Mars as the Abode of Life." The famous astronomer was born in Boston on March 13, 1855. He made discoveries on the planets Mercury, Venus, Saturn and especially Mars. In 1894 he established the Lowell Observatory. An expedition to the Andes to photograph Mars was promoted by him in 1907. Among other organizations, Dr. Lowell was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

WILL SPEND MILLION ON NAUTICAL SCHOOL

Mr. Y. Kawasaki Carries Out Wish of Father Who Adopted Him

Tokio, November 17.—Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki, vice-president of the Kawasaki Dock Company and wealthy business man of Kobe, has announced that he will spend 1,000,000 yen for the establishment of a nautical training school. The money and details of founding the school have been entrusted to a board of trustees, composed of Mr. Jisaburo Ito, former expert of the Department of Communications; Mr. Kunisaburo Takayanagi, of the Tokio Nautical School; and Kyugoro Homma of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The school will be located in either Kobe or Osaka, and will be opened next September. Mr. Ito probably will be made director of the school. Mr. Kawasaki says that he is carrying out the wishes of his father, who established the Kawasaki Dock Company, one of the biggest private docks in Japan. Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki, present head of the Kawasaki family, was once an employee of the company, but was adopted into the family, and became heir to the millionaire dock owner.

HENRY GEORGE, GREAT ECONOMIST'S SON, DIES

Was Congressman From New York Two Terms and Had Visited Japan

Tokio, November 17.—Henry George, member from New York in the 62nd and 63rd Congresses, and son of the great advocate of the single tax, died Tuesday in his home in New York, according to a telegram reaching Tokio. Mr. George visited Japan in 1909, when he made a tour round the world for Collier's. In 1906 he was correspondent for a syndicate of newspapers and magazines in Japan.

On the sudden death of Henry George, Sr., in 1897, in the midst of a campaign for the mayoralty of New York as the candidate of the Jeffersonian Party, Henry George, Jr., was nominated to succeed him. In 1910 and 1912 he made successful races for Congress.

Mr. George was probably best known as the author of a biography of his more famous father.

BAN ON JEWELRY IMPORTS

But Celluloid Fountain Pens May Be Shipped to Britain

Tokio, November 17.—A telegram has been received by the British Ambassador in Tokio, from the Foreign Office in London stating that from November 16 the importation into the United Kingdom of jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver, with the exception of watches and watch-cases, will be prohibited.

A telegram has been received by the Ambassador from the Foreign Office stating that fountain pens are not included in the manufacture of celluloid which have been prohibited, and that their importation will therefore be permitted.

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

POLES ISSUE PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN ACT

Newspaper Suggests That Some Word From Allies Would Help Their Cause

Petrograd, Nov. 14.—Poles in Posen, Galicia and Sillesia have issued a protest against the Austro-German act establishing an independent kingdom of Poland. Since this event there has been a renewal of discussion of the Polish question in Russia. The Retch suggests that in view of

the Austro-German act, the Polish question now becomes one that concerns all the Allies, from whom some statement as to the alternative which awaits the Poles in the event of an Allied victory would greatly help the cause of the Allies in Poland.—Asahi.

MURDER TRIAL DEC. 6

Tokio, November 17.—The public trial of Hitomi Kawakami, held for the murder of the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. F. Campbell of the Canadian Methodist Mission, will begin at the Nagano Chihō Sabansho, in the city of Nagano, on December 6 at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

Begs to announce the opening of its New Branch Store at 31 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

A cordial invitation is extended to patrons to visit the establishment.

"Mikimoto Culture Pearls"
Diamonds—Oriental Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
Jewelry.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

TOKIO—OSAKA—LONDON.

YOU HAVE HEARD OF THE



A. H. FOX SPORTING GUNS!

THEY ARE HERE.

Fully Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.

SQUIRES, BINGHAM CO.

17a Nanking Road
SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

"HALF-WATT"

TYPE ELECTRIC LAMPS

Give Double the Illumination at Same Current Cost

OR

The Same Illumination at Half the Current Cost

"Dula" Half Watt Sizes 80-100-150 Watts

"Atmos" Half Watt Sizes 200-300-500 Watts

(Candle Power Double the Above)

Utmost Economy Effected, Brilliant White Light, Longlife "Dula" Best for Residences, Offices, Stores.

"Atmos" for Factories, Godowns, Street Lighting.

Obtainable from Electrical Contractors or

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. (OF CHINA), LTD.
7 Jinkee Road. 'Phones 1606 & 1608.

LATEST IMPROVED STEEL FIREPROOF SAFE

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

Manufactured by

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE COMPANY

the oldest and largest Safe Company in America.

All sizes and styles in key and combination

locks now on view at our Salesrooms.

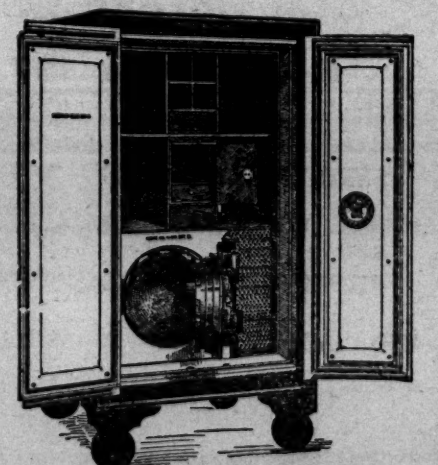
Largest assortment of Safes ever seen in Shanghai.

MUSTARD and Company

22 Museum Road, Shanghai,

Telephone No 5491.

Sole Agents for China.



American Court Hears Case Resulting from Black List

Mr. L. Everett Had Shipments Barred 'Because He Dealt With all Nationalities'; Claim for G.\$4,500

The question of the British black-list in its effect on an American shipper, Mr. Leonard Everett, was the principal point raised in a case heard in the U.S. Court for China yesterday by Judge Lobingier. Mr. Everett claimed the sum of Gold \$4,500 from Messrs. Swayne and Hoyt, of San Francisco.

The case came before the Court several months ago when defendants raised a demurrer to the claim on the ground that they were not in the jurisdiction but His Honor dismissed the demurrer and yesterday the hearing came on. The facts were practically all agreed and the only point at issue is the amount of the damages, if any.

Mr. W. S. Fleming acted for Mr. Everett and Mr. S. Fessenden for defendants.

The full story of the case is given in the pleadings which were as follows:

Petition
The petition of the above named plaintiff respectfully represents to this Honorable Court:

1.—That the plaintiff is an American citizen, a resident of Shanghai, China, and is engaged in the business of shipping at Shanghai.

2.—That the defendant is a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of California, United States of America, with its principal office and place of business at San Francisco, in said State.

3.—That the steamship Yucatan is an ocean going steam freighter owned by the North Pacific Steamship Company, an American corporation and that said vessel is registered under the laws of the United States of America at the port of San Francisco, California.

4.—That the said S. S. Yucatan arrived at the port of Shanghai, China, on the 18th day of May, 1916, under charter from said owners to the said defendants for a voyage from the port of San Francisco, California, to ports and places in China and Japan and return to San Francisco, and for other Pacific Coast ports of the United States of America.

5.—That Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, a British corporation, were and are agents for said defendants at Shanghai.

6.—That prior to the arrival of said vessel at Shanghai, to wit, on or about the 18th day of April, 1916, and from day to day thereafter until on or about the 5th day of May, 1916, the defendants through their agents advertised in the public press of Shanghai that the vessel would be put on the berth at Shanghai and that application for freight for a voyage to the port of San Francisco might be made to the agents.

7.—That on the 3rd day of May, 1916, the plaintiff applied to defendants through their agents for space on the vessel for from 200 to 300 tons (measurement) of freight from Shanghai to any port on the Pacific Coast of America that the vessel might be destined for; that plaintiff as a shipping contractor actually had on hand at the time said offer was made and now has on hand under contract for shipment for others to a Pacific Coast Port of the United States of America over 400 tons (measurement) of cargo consisting principally of hides and skins and was desirous of shipping said cargo to a Pacific Coast Port of United States of America and was ready and willing to pay the defendants' reasonable and ordinary charge for the freight so offered.

8.—That at the time the offer was made the defendants through their agents were accepting offers for and allocating space to the public generally and had at the time said offer was made by plaintiff sufficient space available in the vessel to meet the requirements of the offer.

9.—That the defendants in placing the steamer on the berth in Shanghai as aforesaid and in advertising for applications for space for freight for a voyage of said vessel from Shanghai to San Francisco, and in accepting the same from the public generally were common carriers of freight for hire and as such were bound to accept plaintiff's offer.

10.—That the defendants through their said agents on the 3rd day of May, 1916, and again on 5th day, 1916, refused the plaintiff's application for space and offer to ship as aforesaid by the vessel on voyage upon the ground that they did not have space available on the vessel, but that thereafter, to wit, on the 8th day of May, 1916, after plaintiff had called to the attention of the agents that they had allotted space to others applying at a date subsequent to the time of plaintiff's said

application, the agents of the defendants offered the plaintiff space on the vessel for the voyage provided the freight offered by the plaintiff should be passed by the British Consul at Shanghai and provided plaintiff did not offer more freight (or cargo) than the space at the disposal of the agents for the defendants.

11.—That plaintiff declined to agree to the aforesaid conditional acceptance of his offer by defendants through their agents in so far as it related to the submission of the freight offered by plaintiff to the approval of the British Consul at Shanghai, and demanded that the defendants through their agents accept the freight without the last mentioned condition. That defendants through their agents refused to comply with that demand.

12.—That plaintiff has been damaged by the acts and conduct of defendants to the amount of the difference between the price at which plaintiff had contracts with others for the shipment of the freight and the price at which the defendants were accepting freight of a similar character from the public at Shanghai, China, and that said difference is the sum of four thousand five hundred (\$4,500) Dollars, United States, Gold Coin.

Wherefore plaintiff prays for judgment for the said sum of Gold \$4,500 and for costs.

Answer
Defendant in answer to the petition of plaintiff herein respectfully shows to the Court and alleges as follows:

1.—Defendant admits the allegations set forth in paragraphs one to five, inclusive, of said petition.

2.—In answer to paragraph six of said petition defendant alleges that the advertisement in the public press as in said paragraph set forth was made in the name of Jardine, Matheson and Co.

3.—In answer to paragraph seven of the petition defendant admits that plaintiff applied to Jardine, Matheson and Co. for space on the vessel as alleged but defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the other allegations in paragraph seven set forth and therefore denies same.

4.—Defendant admits the allegations set forth in paragraph eight of the petition.

5.—In answer to paragraph nine of the petition defendant admits that it was acting as a common carrier but denies that it was bound to accept plaintiff's offer for reasons hereinafter set forth.

6.—In answer to paragraph ten of the petition defendant admits that its agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., refused plaintiff's application for space on the vessel and subsequently offered to accept plaintiff's freight upon conditions which were refused by plaintiff as set forth.

7.—Defendant admits that its agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., refused to comply with plaintiff's demands as in paragraph eleven alleged.

8.—Defendant denies each and every allegation set forth in paragraph twelve of the petition.

9.—And defendant further alleges that at the times mentioned in plaintiff's petition a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany.

10.—That defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., are British subjects and as such were prohibited and prevented by British law and Orders in Council, rules, regulations and decrees of the British Government from dealing in any way directly or indirectly with German subjects, or their agents, or German enemy goods.

11.—That plaintiff at the times mentioned was acting as an agent for German subjects and the cargo offered to Jardine, Matheson and Co., defendant's agents, by said plaintiff for shipment by the said steamship Yucatan was cargo owned by and belonging to German enemy subjects of Great Britain.

12.—That defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., were prohibited and prevented by the authorities of the British Government from accepting and shipping the cargo offered by plaintiff.

13.—That neither defendant nor its agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., have committed any tort or breach of legal duty or obligation to plaintiff.

Wherefore defendant prays that the petition herein be dismissed with costs.

Replication
Now comes the plaintiff herein and in reply to the answer of the defendant herein.

1.—Admits the allegations con-

tained in Paragraphs 9 and 10 of said Answer.

2.—In reply to Paragraph 11 of said Answer, plaintiff admits that as a part of his business as shipping agent he had acted for German subjects and admits that the cargo mentioned in the Petition herein came into his possession from German subjects and that he received his instructions as to shipment of the same from German subjects but as to whether said cargo at the time he offered the same for shipment to the defendant was owned by German subjects as alleged plaintiff has not sufficient knowledge to form a belief and therefore leaves the defendant to its proof thereof.

3.—Replying to Paragraph 12 of said Answer plaintiff admits that defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., were prohibited and prevented by the authorities of the British Government from accepting and shipping the cargo offered by plaintiff but alleges that this was because the authorities of the British Government had placed the plaintiff on what was known as the British black-list (the same being a list of neutrals with whom British subjects were prohibited from having business dealings) or because the British authorities suspected that the cargo was owned by German subjects; but plaintiff alleges that notwithstanding such prohibition and prevention of the agents of the defendant by the authorities of the British Government the defendant was not excused from its duty to accept and ship said cargo.

Wherefore, plaintiff claims judgment as prayed for in the petition herein.

Mr. Fleming said the facts were more or less admitted. He would only call plaintiff on the question of damages.

Mr. Everett said he had contracted for the shipment of about 500 tons of cargo, mostly hides and skins, from here to America. The cargo came from various sources, but was an Australian firm of Tientsin and Co., an American firm, and a German firm, of Shanghai. He had advanced for it to go on the George W. Fenwick, an American registered vessel. It was an ocean-going vessel, and it was a question of whether it was to be given here by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. was stopped "by the interference of the British Consul." Coal had to be taken and there was no room for cargo. Witness then applied for space on the Yucatan for two or three hundred tons as he thought if he applied for 600 tons it would be refused on account of lack of space. He specified the cargo as hides and skins as these were the most urgent. He was faced with the possibility of claims against him if he failed to ship, but the two firms agreed to abide by the contract if he could get the cargo off on the Yucatan. He was to be paid Gold \$30 per ton. Then Messrs. Jardine, Matheson refused to take the cargo unless passed by the British Government and later the cargo was shipped by Arnold, Karberg to Kobe and from there to America. Witness made absolutely no profit on it. He was very pleased to see the matter closed up. He would have made the difference between Gold \$30 per ton and the rate charged on the Yucatan.

Mr. Fessenden intimated that the latter rate was Gold \$18.50 per ton. His Honor: You claim you lost the difference between the \$30 and \$18.50? Witness: Yes, I understood they shipped at \$18 and therefore I claimed Gold \$4,500—200 tons at Gold \$15.

Mr. Fleming: Do you know why the British Government refused to allow the agents to ship the cargo? A—I have no direct knowledge but I understand I was black-listed by the British Consul, that British firms were prevented from doing business with me and I am prevented from doing business with them.

Q—Does this black-list refer to neutral firms? A—I understand contravention means imprisonment for British people. The neutral is prevented from enjoying the privileges of doing business with them.

Q—Why are you on this British black-list? A—Because I have accepted cargoes from all nationalities indiscriminately, as I understand that under American law failure to accept cargo when I have space would make me liable to damages. I refused to put myself so liable if I should be and so I have taken cargo from all nationalities. I had taken cargo from British, Chinese, American, Japanese, Australian, and German until by reason of the attitude of the British Government no British business men approached me and I suppose I had no British business. If a British shipper wanted to ship I should consider myself obligated to

take it. For that I have had the pleasure of being black-listed.

The cargo could not have been stopped on account of its nature. There was no restriction by the American Government as to contraband between here and America. The only other ground on which the agent would be justified in refusing to take it would be that it would damage other cargo. That was not the case here.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fessenden—He was not restricted by the German firms to shipping the cargo on the Yucatan, after it had been shut out of the G. W. Fenwick. He was told he would be held responsible if he did not get it away and he made several efforts.

Q—Were not your relations with the two firms such that you had a standing offer so long as you could ship it? There was no time restriction? A—The question of a claim against me has never been raised. The original contract was for shipment by the G. W. Fenwick "or substitute," but that was because we did not know that it was the G. W. Fenwick which was to be sent.

Q—When you were refused space on the Yucatan what efforts did you make to get it away on other steamers? A—Practically none, because the people were making inquiries through Japan to get it away that way.

Q—You made no efforts beyond the Yucatan? A—No; I assisted in getting it away afterwards but received no remuneration.

Q—Other ships besides British ships were plying on the Pacific carrying cargo? A—Yes, Japanese.

Q—The Japanese did not refuse to take cargo from you? A—Yes, for the same reason of the British regulations.

Q—Were they abiding by these at that time? A—Yes.

Q—Have you received direct information from the Japanese lines that they would not take your cargo? A—I have been refused. They did not give a reason. It is always "lack of space." Since the war broke out I have made no shipments by Japanese lines.

Questioned about the Robert Dollar Line boats, witness said these ships also would not give him space. When the goods were ultimately shipped to Japan and thence to America the shipment was not made in his name and he could vouch for it that it was not made in the name of Arnold, Karberg, who made the arrangements.

Q—How was the shipment effected? Mr. Fleming protested but His Honor allowed the question on Mr. Fessenden's submission that it was put on the matter of damages.

A—It was sent by N.Y.K. to Kobe

but from Kobe I do not know whether it was N.Y.K., T.K.K., O.S.K., or what it was.

Q—You say that though you could not ship it, Arnold Karberg and Co. could ship it on a Japanese boat? A—It was not shipped in their name.

Q—About the rate of Gold \$30, why should you be offered that when the Yucatan was carrying at G. \$16½? A—My contract was made on March 1 when the rates were G. \$25 to G. \$30. About that time the steamer China got G. \$25 to G. \$40. After the Yucatan the rates dropped to G. \$6 or G. \$7.

Q—It was not given as a special inducement because it was German cargo? A—No. Every shipper paid the same rate on the G. W. Fenwick, regardless of nationality.

After the Yucatan left, he restricted his efforts to get the cargo away to American ships.

Mr. Fessenden—Was it not notorious that the Japanese at that time were not carrying out British regulations? A—They refused me.

In further answer to Mr. Fleming witness said he was black-listed by the Japanese and it was useless for him to apply to them. He was totally unable to ship it by any means at any price.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Fessenden said he would call no evidence for the defence. Practically all the facts were agreed except the question of damages. He asked that legal argument on that point be submitted to the court in writing.

His Honor—Yes, it seems to be largely a legal question.

Mr. Fessenden was ordered to file argument by December 4 and Mr. Fleming his reply by December 14.

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PIN POOL TOURNAMENT

The draw for players and the sweepstakes of the Wanderers' Pin Pool Handicap Tournament takes place at the Astor House on Monday next, November 27 at 6 p.m. All players are requested to attend.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

This afternoon at 5.30 the American Athletic Club's basketball team will play Mr. Crocker's team at Town Hall and all Americans interested are asked to turn out. Those who know the game will be given a chance to play if they so desire.

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WEATHER

Changeable weather, owing to a depression forming in the north. Normal monsoon to the south of the Chusan. Variable breezes in the north.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 24, 1916

Dismissal of Mr. Sun Hung-yi (Peking Gazette)

By a mandate issued last night the President has dismissed Mr. Sun Hung-yi, the Minister of Interior, from office. In well-informed circles this is believed to indicate the forthcoming disappearance of General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier. The re-organisation of the Government under a new Premier has been regarded as a political necessity ever since it became known that the extraordinary gathering at Hsuehchow under Chang Hsun was the work of people near to General Tuan Chi-jui. The public demand for the resignation of the Premier has been voiced in the Independent section of the Metropolitan press; the same demand has been expressed by the President in his successful effort to secure the presence of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang in the Capital for the precise purpose of succeeding General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier; and lastly Parliament has also associated itself with the same demand in the impeachment proceedings now under its consideration against Hsu Shih-chang, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and the Premier's favorite.

General Tuan Chi-jui is said to have decided to remain in office as long as Mr. Sun Hung-yi was not dismissed from his ministerial post by the mandate of the President. The struggle between the two was explained some time ago in these columns; and it is unnecessary to go over the same ground. The President has hitherto resisted the Premier's demand for the dismissal of the Minister of Interior on the ground that such a step was not consistent with the theory that the Cabinet was a responsible body, although it was thoroughly in accord with the view that the members of the Cabinet were responsible less to Parliament than to the President. It must be admitted that this is the correct view of the Cabinet under the Provisional Constitution, as we have pointed out on not a few occasions in the interests of accuracy of constitutional thought.

But willing to accept the contrary view—considered politically expedient—that the Cabinet was responsible to Parliament, the President has been pursuing a course which seems to make for a constitutional practice alike in principle to what obtains in countries where government is carried on by a responsible Cabinet. On this view—endorsed or rather insisted on by the Premier—the President has held that theory and good practice demand that no member of the Cabinet ought to be dismissed by mandate except on impeachment by Parliament or at least unless his dismissal is called for by Parliament. And this contention is undoubtedly sound, if it is politically expedient to have a responsible Cabinet as the agency of government. A responsible Cabinet implies that its members are not only appointed to office with the approval of Parliament but are directly responsible to the latter. Unless a Cabinet is so responsible, it is a misuse of terms to describe it as a responsible Cabinet, because the essence of such a body lies in its reliance on Parliamentary support. A Cabinet that is independent of Parliamentary support is not a responsible Cabinet, whatever else it may be. On this reasoning, it is clear that if the Premier regards—as he does—that both himself and his ministerial colleagues are the members of a responsible Cabinet, he cannot escape the force of the President's contention that no member of the Cabinet ought not to be dismissed by him except on a vote of censure or on impeachment by Parliament.

As the attempt to work out a constitutional practice consistent with the theory of a responsible Cabinet has failed owing to the Premier's insistent demand for the dismissal of the Minister of Interior by Presidential mandate instead of by Parliamentary censure or impeachment, we take it that the Premier now recognises the right of the President to demand his resignation or in default to dismiss him from office. It may be a re-

luctant recognition of the position to which logic has driven him that forces the Premier to suggest, through the columns of his newspaper organs, that his resignation is unnecessary if he dispenses with his Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—the admitted instrument of nearly all the misgovernment to which the country has lately been subjected. But on the matter of responsibility for recent misgovernment, it is absolutely impossible to dissociate the patron, Tuan Chi-jui, from the favorite and instrument, Hsu Shih-chang. They stand or fall together. And if the patron now admits—as he does admit—that the favorite must go in compliance with the demand of the nation as expressed in the public press and Parliament, he himself cannot escape the same demand that is being made for his resignation.

Slandering A Nation (New York World)

In his Western speeches Mr. Roosevelt's vituperation of the President was no worse than his defamation of the American people. Because we were not long ago at war with Mexico and Germany we are dishonored at home and abroad; we have earned the world's contempt; we are weak and cowardly, and likely to fall before the first many nation that chooses to assault us.

The theory on which these diatribes are based is that the people of the United States have no patriotism, no sense of national honor and no disposition even to protect their own women and children except as they receive instructions from one of their number who for a season occupies the White House. If the President is not always on the lookout for a quarrel he is timid and degenerate. If he is a braggart and a brawler seeking strife, the people are emboldened, and all the virtues that make nations great have full play.

A sorry doctrine in a sorry cause, and as untrue as it is shameful. The honor of the American people is safe in the hands of the American people. This is the one great Nation that does not go to war on anybody's order. Its pride and power reside in the breasts of millions of freemen who can no more be kept out of a just war than they can be bluffed or taunted into an unnecessary war. They are more than custodians of their own honor and interests. They also control the sword and the purse, and only those who are fit subjects for restraint would have it otherwise.

Correspondence

Censoring of the American Mail

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—The Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce learn with regret that, in the minds of many local Americans, as well as Americans in their own land, there exists, if not a belief, at least an opinion, that the censoring of the American mail is done that Great Britain may be placed in possession of American trade secrets. With a view to setting this matter right we ask you to be good enough to publish this letter in the hope that a rumor, which makes for bad feeling if not promptly dealt with, may be definitely squashed. My Committee have made the fullest investigations and are in a position to state that, in so far as the matter affects Shanghai, no American trade secrets have found their way beyond the Military Authorities in whose behalf the mail was censored, nor are they likely to.

Coming from business men and addressed to business men, my Committee hope that this statement will be sufficient guarantee that the rumor which has gained ground here is baseless. They would further call attention to the emphatic statement made by Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, in an interview given to a representative of the Associated Press. He said:—"But we affirm, and challenge anyone to deny it, that honest business and trade secrets of an American merchant or manufacturer are as safe in the hands of the military censors and every other Government department as they are in the hands of the American Post Office."

Thanking you for the courtesy of insertion in your columns, I am, etc.
JOHN JOHNSTONE,
Chairman,
British Chamber of Commerce
(Shanghai).

And Swiftly, Too

My word! exclaimed the Briton, indignantly. "You Americans are always calling us slow. Just cite an example, will you?" "Certainly," chuckled the New Yorker. "An Englishman 'stands for Parliament' and an American 'runs for congress.'"

Lovat Fraser On 'The Last Four Months'

By Lovat Fraser

Sir William Robertson said the other day that he did not want to be asked when the end of the war would come. My own experience is that nowadays in this country one very rarely hears the question: "How long do you think the war will last?"

The scales have fallen from the nation's eyes. The public recognises that the war will probably continue for a very long time, and on the whole the prospect is philosophically accepted. The usual question one now hears is: "How do you think the war is going?"

Such an inquiry cannot be answered upon the basis of the events of a single week. The best way to estimate the present position of the Allies is to look back and consider where they stood four months ago, and then to examine what has happened since. Perhaps we do not look back often enough. The last two years seem to have gone like a flash, save to those who mourn.

Four months ago the British Army in the west had fought no considerable battle since Loos. The bulk of our New Armies had not been proved in great encounters with the Germans. Our generals knew that masses of fresh troops were being constantly trained "at the back of the front" for the great day, and that thousands of guns and immense stores of ammunition were being poured into France. The public did not and could not know. They could only guess. We were still in the stage of doubt about the efficiency of our air services, and were also wondering whether Zeppelins were again to wander unassailed over our land this autumn. We had never heard of the tanks. The fall of Kut was a recent memory, and the thought of the Dardanelles still rankled. It was so long since victory had crowned our banners on land that we had forgotten what it felt like to triumph, and the naval experts were still engaged in technical squabbles about the precise significance of the sea battle of Jutland.

Four months ago the whisper was passing round that Verdun was in deadly peril. The French were said to be anxious though calm. By their method of local attacks the Germans had got into Fleury and were very near the last line of defences. We knew that the fall of Verdun could not alter in any essential the position in the west, owing to the huge development of defensive works on this side of the Meuse, but we were troubled about the possible moral effect.

Four months ago we had just passed through a period of great perturbation about the menacing Austrian offensive in the Trentino, and had feared that we might see the enemy debouching into the Venetian plain. The news that the Austrians were in full retreat not only came during the last week in June. The Bulgarians and some German troops had crossed the Greek frontier, and the purpose of the Allied Armies at Salonica was anything but clear. The only really bright spot was on the southern Russian front, where Brusiloff's hammer blows had yielded great captures of Austrians and had brought him near to Kolomea.

The whole outlook for the Allies was changed between dawn and sunset on that unforgettable day, the First of July. Ever since then we have gone on from strength to strength. When Sir Douglas Haig and General Poch struck home on the Somme they did far more than pile up the German casualty lists and smash line after line of the German defences. They inflicted a mortal wound upon the German claims to military invincibility. They produced in the Allied Armies an increased confidence and a moral exaltation which can never again abate. They convinced doubting neutrals that the German cause was doomed to defeat.

The revelations of the battle of the Somme are manifold. In these four months we have learned something of the stuff of which our New Armies are made. We recognise that we have become for the first time in our history—reluctantly, and through pressure of circumstances—a great military Power. We have seen our artillery dominate and overcome the enemy's guns. We have seen our armoured divisions the German aircraft off the battlefield. We have demonstrated that no field fortifications can withstand indefinitely our concentrated gunfire and the attacks of our indomitable infantry. Our Armies have learned how to beat the Germans, and are beating them. The situation in the west has been very largely transformed since July began.

One point is better understood in Germany than in this country. There are more German soldier prisoners in Great Britain today than there are British soldier prisoners in Germany. We do not parade them. In common with the majority of my countrymen, I have never yet set eyes on a German prisoner.

If the western front has undergone a permanent transformation, so has the southern front. The Italians have swept across the Lower Isonzo, taken Gorizia, and bitten deep into the Carso. It is said that shells from their biggest guns are now actually falling upon Sesana, the outer bastion of Trieste. The Allied Armies at Salonica have moved outwards and joined battle with the Bulgarians, and they are very near to Monastir and Seres. The Russians in Galicia and before Kovel are fighting fierce and costly battles, but they continue to weaken the enemy. Our Mesopotamian forces

(Continued on Page 7)

With The Italian Army On The Isonzo Front

Not Going To Trieste Just Now, Says English Observer,
But Have Other Plans

By H. G. Wells

The following is the first of a series of articles which Mr. H. G. Wells has contributed to the Daily Chronicle on the work of the Italian Army, whose recent brilliant achievements have filled their Allies with the greatest admiration. Mr. Wells' articles gain additional significance and importance from the fact that they embody this eminent writer's first impressions of actual warfare derived from a recent visit to the Italian front.

My first impressions of the Italian war center upon Udine. So far I had had only a visit to Solisone on an exceptionally quiet day, and the sound of a Zeppelin one night in Essex, for all my experience of actual warfare. But my bedroom at the British Mission in Udine roused perhaps extravagant expectations. There were holes in the plaster ceiling and wall, betraying splintered laths, holes that had been caused by a bomb that had burst and killed several people in the little square outside. Such excitement seems to be things of the past now in Udine. Udine keeps itself dark nowadays, and the Austrian seaplanes, which come raiding the Italian coast country at night very much in the same aimless, casually malignant way in which the Zeppelins raid England, apparently because there is nothing else for them to do, find it easier to locate Venice.

My earlier rides in Venetia began always with the level roads of the plain, roads frequently edged by water-courses, with plentiful willows beside the roads, vines and fields of Indian corn and suchlike lush crops. Always quite soon one came to some old Austrian boundary posts; almost everywhere the Italians are fighting upon what is technically enemy territory, but nowhere does it seem a whit less Italian than the plain of Lombardy. When at last I motored away from Udine to the northern mountain front I passed through Campo Formio, and saw the white-faced inn at which Napoleon disembarked the ancient Republic of Venice and battered away this essential part of Italy into foreign control. It just gravitates back now as though there had been no Napoleon.

Equipment of a Modern Army

And upon the roads and beside them was the enormous equipment of a modern army advancing. Everywhere I saw new roads being made, railways pushed up, vast store dumps, hospitals; everywhere the village swarmed with grey soldiers; everywhere our automobile was threading its way, and taking astonishing risk among interminable processions of motor lorries, strings of ambulances or of mule carts, wagons with timber, wagons with wire, wagons with men's gear, wagons with casks, wagons directly veiled, columns of infantry, cavalry, batteries en route. Every wagon that goes up full comes back empty and many wounded were coming down and prisoners and troops returning to rest. Gorizia had been taken a week or so before my arrival; the Isonzo had been crossed, and the Austrians driven back across the Carso for several miles; all the resources of Italy seemed to be crowding up to make good these gains and gather strength for the next thrust. The roads under all this traffic remained wonderful; gangs of men were everywhere repairing the first onset of wear, and Italy is the most fortunate land in the world for road metal; her mountains are solid road metal, and in this Venetian plain you need but to scrape through a yard of soil to find gravel.

One travelled through a choking dust under the blue sky, and above the steady, incessant dusty succession of lorry, lorry, lorry, lorry that passed one by, one saw, looking up, the tree-tops, house-roofs or the solid Venetian campanile of this or that wayside village. Once as we were coming out of the great grey portals of that beautiful old relic of a former school of fortification and Palmanova, the traffic became suddenly bright yellow, and for a kilometer or so we were passing nothing but Sicilian mule-carts loaded with hay. These cars seem as strange among the grey shapes of modern war transport as a Chinese mandarin in painted silk would be. They are the most individual of things, all two-wheeled, all bright yellow and the same size it is true, but upon each there are the gayest of little paintings, such paintings as one sees in England at times upon an ice-cream barrow. Sometimes the picture will present a Scriptural subject, sometimes a scene of opera,

sometimes a dream landscape or a trophy of fruits or flowers, and the harness—now much out of repair—is studded with brass. Again and again I have passed strings of these gay carts; all Sicily must be swept of them.

Visit to a Battery

Through the dust I came to Aquileia, which is now an old cathedral, built upon the remains of a very early basilica, standing in a space in a scattered village. But across the dusty space there was carried the head of the upstart Maximin, who murdered Alexander Severus, and later Aquileia brought Attila near to despair. Our party alighted; we inspected a very old mosaic floor which had been uncovered since the Austrian retreat. The Austrian priests have gone, too, and their Italian successors are already tracing out a score of Roman traces that it was the Austrian custom to minimise. Captain Pirelli refreshed my historical memories; it was rather like leaving a card on Gibbon en route for contemporary history.

By devious routes I went on to certain batteries of big guns which had played their part in hammering the Austrian left above Monfalcone, across an arm of the Adriatic, and which were now under orders to shift and move up closer. The battery was the most unobtrusive of batteries; its one desire seemed to be to appear a simple piece of woodland in the eyes of God and the aeroplane. I went about the network of railways and paths under the trees that a modern battery requires, and came presently upon a great gun that even at the first glance seemed a little less carefully hidden than its fellows. Then I saw that it was a most ingenious dummy made of a tree and logs and so forth. It was in the emplacement of a rear gun that had been located, it had its painted sandbags about it just the same, and it felt itself so entirely a part of the battery that whenever its companions fired it burst a flash and kicked up a dust. It was an excellent example of the great art of "camouflage" which this war has developed.

I went on through the wood to a shady observation post high in a tree, into which I clambered with my guide. I was able from this position to get a very good idea of the general lie of the Italian eastern front. I was in the delta of the Isonzo. Directly in front of me were some marshes and the extreme tip of the Adriatic Sea, at the head of which was Monfalcone, now in Italian hands. Behind Monfalcone ran the red ridge of the Carso, of which the Italians had just captured the eastern half. Behind this again rose the mountains to the east of the Isonzo which the Austrians still held. The Isonzo came toward me from out of the mountains, in a great westward curve. Fifteen or sixteen miles away, where it emerged from the mountains, lay the pleasant and prosperous town of Gorizia, and at the westward point of the great curve was Sagrado, with its broken bridge. The battle of Gorizia was really not fought at Gorizia at all. What happened was the brilliant and bloody storming of Mount Podgora and Sabotino, on the western side of the river above Gorizia, and simultaneously a crossing at Sagrado behind Gorizia, and a magnificent rush up to the plateau and across the plateau of the Carso. Gorizia itself was not organised for defence, and the Austrians were so surprised by the rapid storm of the mountains to the north-west of it and of the Carso to the south-east that they made no fight in the town itself.

Gorizia After Its Capture

As a consequence when I visited it I found it very little injured—compared, that is, with such other towns as have been fought through. Here and there the front of a house has been knocked in by an Austrian shell or a lamp-post prostrated. But the road bridge had suffered a good deal; its iron parapet was twisted about by shell bursts and interwoven with young trees and big boughs designed to screen the passer-by from the observation of the Austrian gunners upon Monte Santo. Here and there were huge holes through which one could look down upon the blue trickles of water in the story river-bed below. The drive of our automobile displayed what seemed to me an extreme confidence in the margin of these gaps, but his confidence was justified. At Sagrado the bridge had been much more completely demolished; no effort had been made to restore the horizontal roadway, but one crossed by a sort of timber switchback that followed the ups and downs of the ruins.

It is not in these places that one must look for the real destruction

of modern war. The real fight on the left of Gorizia went through the village of Lucinico up the hill of Podgora. Lucinico is nothing more than a heap of grey stones; except for a bit of the church wall and the gable end of a house one cannot even speak of it as ruins. But in one place among the rubble I saw the splintered top and a leg of a grand piano. Podgora Hill, which was no doubt once neatly terraced and cultivated, is like a scrap of landscape from some airless, treeless planet. Still more desolate was the scene upon the Carso to the right (south) of Gorizia. Both San Martino and Doberdo are destroyed beyond the limits of remembrance. The Carso itself is a waterless upland with but a few bushy trees; it must always have been a desolate region, but now it is an indescribable wilderness of shell craters, smashed-up Austrian trenches, splintered timber, old iron, rags and that rusty, thorny vileness of man's invention, worse than all the thorns and thickets of nature, barbed wire. There are no dead visible; the wounded have been cleared away; but about the trenches, and particularly near some of the dug-outs, there was a faint, repulsive smell.

Yet into this wilderness the Italians are now thrusting a sort of order. The German is a wonderful worker. They say on the Anglo-French front that he makes trenches by way of resting, but I doubt if he can touch the Italian at certain forms of toil. All the way up to San Martino and beyond swarms of workmen were making one of the carefully graded roads that the Italians make better than any other people. Other swarms were laying waterpipes. For upon the Carso there are neither roads nor water, and before the Italians can thrust further both must be brought up to the front.

An Enemy Aeroplane

As we approached San Martino an Austrian aeroplane made its presence felt by dropping a bomb among the little tents of some workmen, in a little scrubby wood on the hillside near at hand. One heard the report, and turned to see the fragments flying and the dust. Probably they got someone. And then, after a little pause the encampment began to spew out men;

here, there and everywhere they appeared among the tents, running like rabbits at evening time, down the hill. Very soon after, and probably in connection with this signal, Austrian shells began to come over. They do not use shrapnel, because the rocky soil of Italy makes that unnecessary. They fire a sort of shell that goes bang and releases a cloud of smoke overhead, and then drop a parcel of high explosive that bursts on the ground. The ground leaps into red dust and smoke. But these things are now to be seen on the cinema. Forthwith the men working on the road about us began to down tools and make for the shelter trenches, a long procession down the length of the roads going at a steady walk. Then, like a blow in the chest, came the bang of a big Italian gun somewhere close at hand.

Along about four thousand miles of the various fronts this sort of thing was going on that morning.

This Carso front is the practicable offensive front of Italy. From the left wing on the Isonzo along the Alpine boundary round to the Swiss boundary there is mountain warfare like nothing else in the world; it is warfare that pushes the boundary backward, but it is mountain warfare that will not, for so long a period that the war will be over first, hold out any hopeful prospects of offensive movements on a large scale against Austria or Germany. It is a short distance as the crow flies from Rovereto to Munich, but not as the big gun travels. The Italians, therefore, as the contribution to the common efforts are thrusting rather eastwardly towards the line of the Julian Alps through Carinthia and Carniola. From my observation post in the tree near Monfalcone I saw Trieste away along the coast to my right. It looked scarcely as distant as Folkestone from Dungeness. The Italian advanced line is scarcely ten miles from Trieste. But the Italians are not going, I think, to Trieste just yet. That is not the real game, now. They are playing loyally with the Allies for the complete defeat of the Central Powers, and that is to be achieved by striking home into Austria. Meanwhile there is no sense in knocking Trieste to pieces, or using Italians instead of Austrian soldiers to garrison it.

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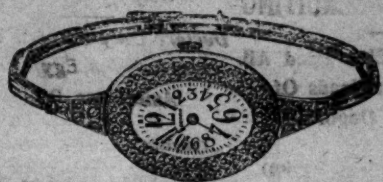
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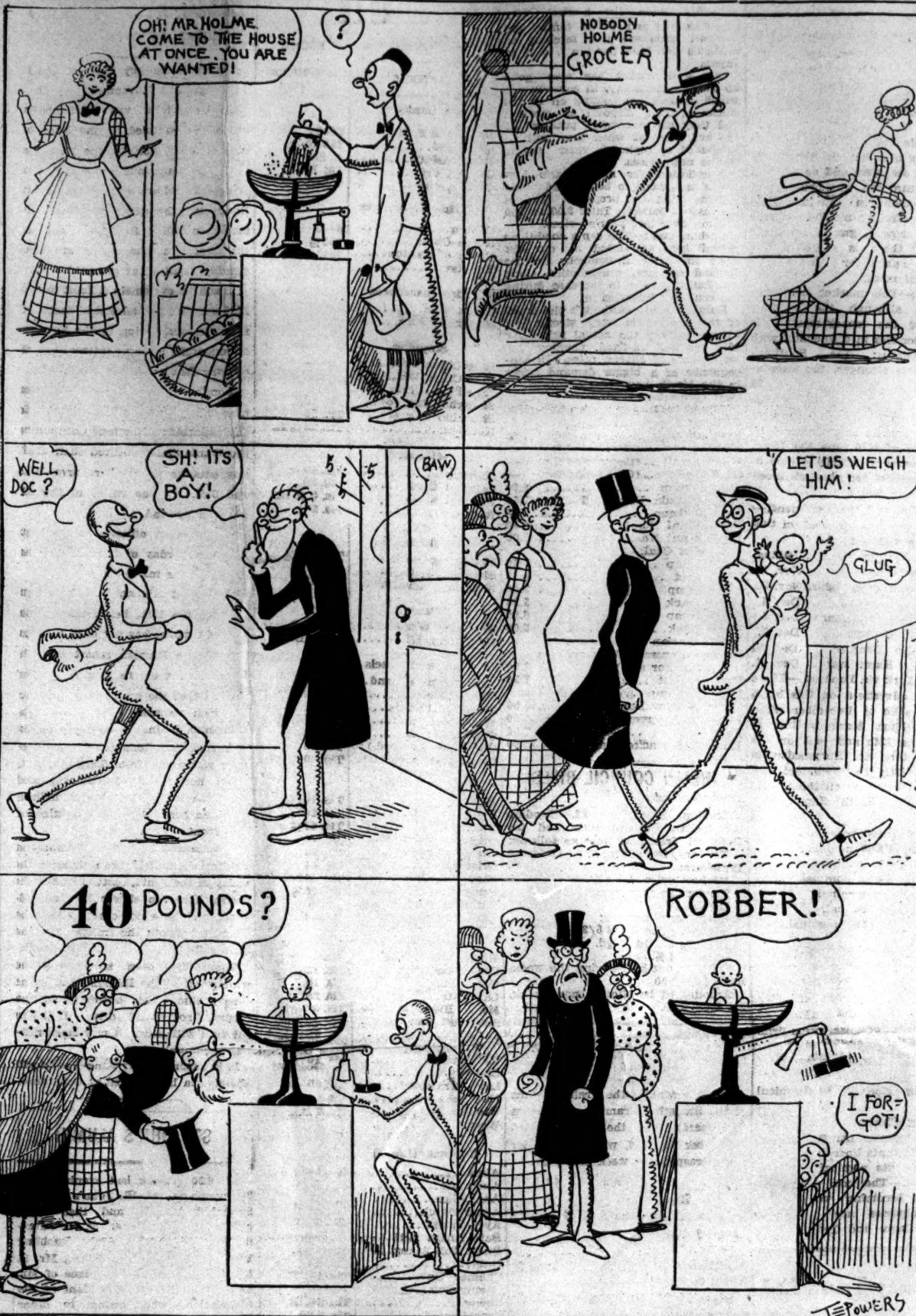
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Nobody Holme

By Tom Powers



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

All Over The World

Yesterday it was the Fiji Islanders that were presenting the British government with an aeroplane, and now word comes to hand that the people of the Seychelles have subscribed a sum of nearly £200 to various relief organisations in the United Kingdom.

The Seychelles, the curious archipelago of ninety islands in the Indian ocean, making up not more than 156 square miles altogether, were colonized by the French in 1742, but were ceded to Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1814. They are notable, for one thing, as being the place of exile of African kings. Prempeh, the former King of Ashanti, was deported here in 1897; whilst in 1901 Mwanga, former King of Uganda, and Kanarega, former King of Unyoro, were exiled to the islands.

The unexpected "twists" given to trade, during the last two years, in the United Kingdom, have caused many surprises to the economist. The photographer, for instance, at the outset of the war, was declared to be following a calling which would be the first to suffer. If a man wanted to save, it was argued, he would not be likely to indulge in the extravagance of having his photograph taken. Photographers, however, have never done such a trade as during the past two years. They have, moreover, the satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed not a little to the "general scheme of mutual helpfulness" which is found in being, everywhere, throughout the country.

In 1914, when a war loan was proposed in Canada, the opinion was prevalent in the Dominion that the securities would have to be floated in the United States. They were floated easily at home, subscriptions coming in for double the amount wanted. Another loan, for \$100,000,000, has just been doubly subscribed by the Canadian banks and public, and this means that still another \$100,000,000 can be raised if needed. All this simply shows that Canada has not, until recently, become acquainted with its resources.

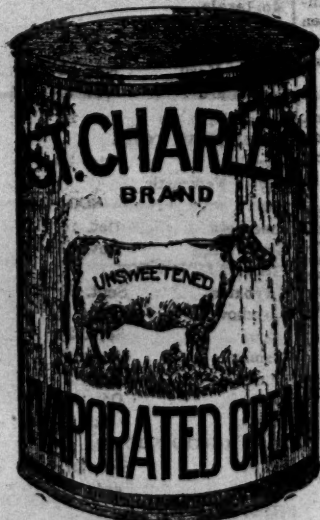
St. Louis has an opportunity to save a house intimately associated with Ulysses S. Grant. Private patriotism and generosity have saved it from vandalism. Now the community may show its appreciation by putting beyond doubt the permanence of the building and its control by trustees. The dwarfing of the civil war of the United States by the Armageddon of the nations may cause some forgetfulness and underestimate of the major figures of the nineteenth century combat. But Grant and Lee were great commanders, and their solutions of their problems are being used for comparison, today, by analysts of strategy.

Chicago women are proceeding in a sensible and effectual way against the bakers' trust. They are taking lessons in home bread baking, under

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Cupful flour | 1/2 Cupful sugar |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks |
| 1 Teaspoonful salt | 1 Cupful St. Charles Cream |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard | (Use level measurements) |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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AGENTS FOR CHINA.

the direction of the Women's Association of Commerce. Not only will this probably lead to a break in the monopolistic prices, it carried out successfully, but it will enable the men of Chicago in the future to boast, as do Chicago men of the present, of the bread their mothers used to make.

Doubts arise, now and then, with regard to the progress being made by the American Indian in the United States, and the doubters are constantly calling for something in the nature of tangible evidence. Well, thirty-four carloads of cattle from a shipment of fifty-one cars, seventeen of which were disposed of in Omaha, were sold one day last month in the stockyards in Chicago, at the ruling high prices, by Crow Indians from the Crow reservation in Montana. Close to \$100,000 was realized from the sale of the entire lot. These Indians were engaged in hunting buffalo a few years ago.

Lovat Fraser On 'The Last Four Months'

(Continued from Page 6)

have been reconstituted, are full of renewed confidence, and are at last organising an efficient transport service. Above all, the Allies have received the splendid reinforcement of the Rumanian Army, which is holding up a substantial number of enemy divisions in the Transylvanian Alps and the Dobruja.

In the last four months, then, the position of the Allies has incomparably improved. There is a reverse side to the shield, of course, but I shall not enlarge upon it here. Every one of the new advantages accruing to the Allies has its flaws, some of them serious enough, but we shall not win this war by thinking the worst instead of the best of the situation as we find it. On a balance of gain and loss, of new advantages and new difficulties, the Allies are immeasurably better off than they were four months ago.

If I were asked to point to the greatest drawback of our recent successes I should not look for it in the field at all. I think it is rather to be found in the relaxation of that vigilant scrutiny to which the acts of the Government were subjected some time ago. Office breeds complacency, and we have a far too complacent Ministry. In victory even more than in defeat Ministers need the constant stimulus of healthy criticism, and just now they are not getting it.

One most noticeable result of the battle of the Somme is that the Germans are beginning to talk a great deal more about peace. This was to be expected. An armistice in the near future would suit the Germans very well indeed. They would begin negotiations still holding in their possession nearly all Belgium, all Poland, all Serbia, a valuable slice of France, a greater slice of Russia proper, a scrap of Rumania, a piece of Persia, the Aden hinterland, and most of the peninsula of Sinai. With such cards in their hand they would seat themselves at the council table as conquerors.

The Allies have to go on fighting because henceforth every fresh victory will weaken Germany's position at the peace. She has long passed the height of her achievements in this war. She is slipping downhill, and every hard blow now struck at her hastens her ultimate defeat. We can never count her defeated until we have cut her road to the East, but General Marbion disclosed the secret of victory when he said last week: "The army that wins on the Somme will win the war."



Victrola—the entertainer for all occasions

No matter who your guests may be, or what kind of music they prefer, you can always entertain them to perfection on the Victrola.

Nothing could be easier to provide, and at the same time nothing could be more enjoyable.

Come in and see the different styles of the Victrola and hear your favorite selections. Easy terms to suit your convenience if desired.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai November 23, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 82½ = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.5 = \$1.86
 Tls.
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.225
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1807
 Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3-4 = Tls. 5.88
 Exchange @ 72.5 = Mex. \$ 8.12
 Peking Bar... 316½
 Native Interest... 30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 34½d.
 Bank rate of discount... 8%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476½
 Consols... 4

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-4½
 London... Demand 3-4½
 India... T.T. 251½
 Paris... T.T. 472
 Demand 472½
 New York... T.T. 80½
 Demand 81
 Hongkong... T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 63½
 Batavia... T.T. 196

Bank's Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-6½
 London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-6½
 London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-6½
 London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-6½
 Paris... 4 m-s. 488
 New York... 4 m-s. 83½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.87
 " " 1 = Marks 13.98
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64
 " " 1 = Rupees 2.63
 " " 1 = Rouble 2.72
 " " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai November 23, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Cathays (Ord) Tls. 3.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai November 23, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75 cash
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
 Almas Tls. 13.00 cash
 Bukite Tls. 5.25 cash
 rect
 Surgei Duri Tls. 12.00 cash

RADERS FORM PROTEST ON RUSSIAN PROHIBITION

Japanese Manufacturers Appeal To Authorities Regarding Ban On Luxuries

The Russian prohibition of the port of luxuries has caused much indignation among Japanese manufacturers and after consideration a protest will be made to the authorities the following points:
 —As the notice of the prohibition is not give a definite distinction between ordinary and luxuries as it is causing many difficulties for exporters who cannot tell what is permitted and what is not.
 —Such cases will arise in number hereafter and it is up to the authorities to keep in touch with the countries so that information be given whenever inquiries are made by the manufacturers.
 —The authorities should, here, make an effort to postpone any embargoes at least six months, in order to give the manufacturers time to adjust themselves to new conditions.
 —The Russo-Japanese trade, no is influenced by the conditions the times but to levy statutory is to obstruct the development of two nations. Inasmuch as the Russo-Japanese Agreement covers the economic field, the authorities should come to an agreement of reciprocity in the case with Germany during the Russo-Japanese war.

BICKERTON'S

Established 20 years.
 Bubbling Well Road. Seven rooms from Bund by tram, which at the door. Strictly first-class under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, baths, with hot and cold electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—
 The congestion in our Homeward Freight market to Europe is becoming more acute than ever for the reasons we have stated before, viz: the wholesale requisitioning by the Governments of space in the home-ward bound steamers and as we said before, we can see no prospect of any improvement in the immediate future. The freight market across the Pacific shows signs of increased activity and there is quite a fair demand for space for America for December shipment.

Coastwise:—This market continues to improve although the extreme tightness of the money-market is causing difficulties in connection with native business; the Southern market also is stronger, the Saigon-Hongkong rate having gone up to 70 cents a picul and a "record" rate for time-charter has just been reported in the fixture of an Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer of 1410 tons Net Regr. for six months at \$50,000 a month, the Japan market has also advanced since we wrote last.

For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boats to load on this berth are as follows:
 s.s. Sailing
 Genoa, London Glenogle Nov. 25.
 Genoa Merionethshire Nov. 30.
 Liverpool Onfa Dec. 4.
 London Katori Maru Dec. 5.
 London Cyclops Dec. 7.
 Genoa, London Gleniffer Dec. 15.
 London Kamo Maru Dec. 15.
 For New York via Panama:—There is no vessel advertised on this berth until the middle of December when the s.s. Tushima Maru is due to arrive on the 12th and sail on the 13th whilst the s.s. Eurymedon is due on the 13th and will sail for Boston and New York on the 16th.

Coast Rates:—South Japan Coal

Ports:
 To Shanghai Y 4.00 nominal.
 To Chinkiang Y 5.00 nominal.
 To Nanking Y 5.30 nominal.
 To Hongkong Y 6.50 nominal.
 To Hankow Y 8.00 nominal.
 To Manila Y 8.00 nominal.
 To Singapore Y 12.50 nominal.
 Hongay:
 To Shanghai \$4.50 last.
 To Swatow \$5.25 last.
 To Hongkong \$4.70 last.
 To Canton \$5.00 last.
 Wuhu Chinkiang:
 To Canton 42 cents. liner terms firm.
 Wuhu:
 To Swatow 40 cents. liner terms.
 Saigon:
 To Hongkong rice \$0.70 per picul firm.
 Newchwang Chefoo:
 To Canton 80 cents liner terms, last.
 To Swatow 80 cents liner terms.
 To Amoy 80 cents nominal.
 Japan Coal:—The coal strike in Australia is becoming very acute and more enquiries are coming to Japan from Java and India:—Sales

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$700 S.
Chartered	\$50 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3½ B.
Cathay, pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$405
North China	152½
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$161
Hongkong Fire	\$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	108/9
"Shell"	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (6)	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug (7)	Tls. 23½ B.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 10 B.
Amate Cons.	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	Tls. 2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 78 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 62.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Wahing Land	Tls. 80
Central Stores	Tls. 8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 167½
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 75
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 16½
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 132½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.65 S.
Langkats	Tls. 23
Major Bros.	Tls. 18.5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holt	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	\$80.
Lane, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	Tls. 7 B.
Watson	Tls. 18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14½
Amber	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 5½
Bute	Tls. 1.85
Chomok United	Tls. 1½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1½
Cheng	Tls. 2½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90
Dominion	Tls. 14½
Gula Kalumpuang	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 22½
Kamunting	Tls. 8½
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 50½
Karat	Tls. 16
Kota Bahru	Tls. 12.55
Kroa Bahru	Tls. 22
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalian Durian	Tls. 12
Permatas	Tls. 5½
Rapha	Tls. 1.40 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8½
Semawang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Semawang	Tls. 1.60
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.47½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11½
S'hai Manggis	Tls. 5½ B.
S'hai Kamban	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Soreman	Tls. 1.20
Taipung	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 27
Ulobri	Tls. 1.40 B.
Ulangbe	Tls. 7½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Ash	\$ 2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 83 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, November 22.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and for Deferred Transfers were as follows:
 Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:
 Highest price, is 4 3/32d.
 Tenders at is. 4 3/32d.
 Receive, 8%.
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 Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 18,300,000.
 Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 5,000,000.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 22, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$72,168.41	\$37,528.78
Loss by depreciation	7,191.42	7,393.92
Effective Receipts	\$24,976.99	\$20,134.86
Percentage of loss by depreciation	23.65	28.67
Car miles run	79,656	64,744
Passengers carried	1,464,957	1,223,952

London Rubber Market

London, November 22.—Following are today's prices:
 Plantation First Latex:
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 January to June 2s. 10½d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Very Firm.
 Last Quotation, London, November 21:
 Spot 2s. 8½d. Buyers.
 January to June 2s. 9½d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.
 First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Mo or Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Rumanians Hold Own In Bukharest Region

Steadily Repulse Falkenhayn's Attacks; Nature of Country Makes Advance Difficult

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 21.—It is pointed out that von Falkenhayn's success is confined to the least important front, namely, the Rumanian left. The dangerous sector is Eastern Wallachia, where victory would give the enemy the whole of West Rumania, including Bukharest, but here the attacks of the enemy are being steadily repulsed at present.

It will be extremely difficult for von Falkenhayn to advance eastwards from Craiova, owing to the hundreds of mountain streams intersecting the country from north to south.

London, November 22.—A German official communiqué issued today reported: North of Campolung, the Rumanians repeated their fruitless attacks at Rotherthurn Pass and Sidi. In the valley of the Alti, we won ground.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Post Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Hongkong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 40,000,000.00

Head Office: Paris.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

Bangkok, Ha Noi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Hongkong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Papeete, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LIEGES and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOMER, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. BRASS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Haikow, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Vladivostok, Chafoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalren O-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JZBIEZSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. OMEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1889.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 30,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTO, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulda. \$5,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulda. \$9,336,481 (about £8,571,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermain, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tadjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Telang-Teng, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tientsin, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current Tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,500

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUON, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BRATH, Acting Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 27	10.30	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 3	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
13	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	M. S. S. Co.
15	A.M.	New York via Panama	Toshiba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	6.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tambara maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
23	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	M. S. S. Co.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 24	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
25	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Amakaze	Fr.	C. M. M.
27	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Nankai	Br.	B. & S.
27	10.30	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Ono maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	8.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 24	P.M.	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
25	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogie	Br.	Glen Line
27	10.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	B. & S.
5	6.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Amazone	Fr.	C. M. M.
8	A.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
11	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Glenlogie	Br.	Glen Line
12	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Nincho	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Kentun	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Hongkong etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	London via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teuplus	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenix	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 24	A.M.	Boothow	Hainan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	4.00	Ningpo	Hainan	Chi.	B. & S.
24	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwamee	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	11.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsai	Br.	B. & S.
26	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. A. S. S. Co.
26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shinkang	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tambara maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	A.M.	Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	M. S. S. Co.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 24	8.30	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
24	8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
24	10.00	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
25	10.00	Wellsfleet, Chetoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	10.00	Tientsin	Chetung	Br.	B. & S.
25	P.M.	Tsingtao and Dainy	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	D.L.	Hankow, Peking	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
26	P.M.	Tientsin direct	Kwangtung	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Tsingtao, Chetoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	D.L.	Tientsin	Peking	Br.	B. & S.
28	1.00	Tsingtao	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	noon	Wellsfleet, Chetoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Tientsin	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00	Wellsfleet, Chetoo, Tientsin	Shengshang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 2	10.00	Wellsfleet, Chetoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Tehsin	Br.	Geddes & Co.
25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	N. K. K.
28	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 23	Ningpo	Kiangwan	3042	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 23	Swatow	Wosag	1127	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Nov 23	Poorchow	Keelung maru	1095	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDUW
Nov 23	Hongkong	Yachow	286	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 23	Japan	Manila maru	6012	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Nov 23	Japan	Manila maru	4877	Br.	Glen Line	
Nov 23	Dainy	Kobe maru	1666	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 23	Chetoo	Tungchow	434	Br.	B. & S.	CW
Nov 23	Chetoo	Luoyi	214	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 23	Japan	Fujian maru	1123	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 23	Hankow	Tuckow	4770	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 23	Hankow	Luoyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 23	Hankow	Tehsin	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Nov 23	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 23	Hankow etc.	Takung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
23	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	Hankow etc.	Shengshang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.
23	Japan	Chishima maru	837	Jap.	M. B. Co.
23	Japan	Kumano maru	2147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	Japan	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	506	Br.	B. & S.
23	Native Customs	Yachow	1306	Br.	B. & S.
23	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wuzang	1817	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	Wellsfleet, Chetoo, Tientsin	Kiangwan	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	Chinwangtao	Kase maru	808	Jap.	K. M. A.
23	Dainy	Luoyi maru	1503	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	Wellsfleet	Yodo maru	1899	Jap.	Rokkawa
23	Ningpo	Kiangwan	3042	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
T.F.D.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Kirano	Am. g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs	
P.A.O.B.	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg	
S.D.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Heller	Am. g-b.	1891	8	159	Brotherton	
B.W.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Moccacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter	
B.W.	Nov. 16	Cruise	Quira	Am. g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin	
Y.Z.P.D.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke	

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. F. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co. S. T. Lee Maru, Capt. T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Nov. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangtung November 26. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 519.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1910. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1910. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chienan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Koonang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Dainy and Chetoo yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taisun left Newchwang for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Position of steamer of the Swedish East Asiatic Co. are as follows:—s.s. Sumatra from Sweden to East Asia left Shanghai Nov. 16; s.s. Ceylon from Sweden to East Asia left Port Said on Oct. 25, due Shanghai Nov. 29; s.s. Japan from East Asia to Sweden arrived Batavia Sept. 23; s.s. Nippon from East Asia to Sweden left Kirkwall Sept. 25; s.s. Yeddo from Sweden to East Asia left Yokohama Nov. 16 calling at Shanghai s.s. New Sweden from Sweden to East Asia left Hongkong Nov. 11.

The watermark at Hankow on the 20th instant was 27° 10', at Kiangwan on the following day 27°, and at Wuhu on the 22nd instant 17°.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Yokohama Maru, mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow at about 10 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Seattle on Monday, November 27.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta left Kobe 5 p.m. on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shinkang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Fochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Swatow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Nov. 22, and is due here on the morning of November 26.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on November 22.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Venezuela will arrive at Shanghai from San Francisco via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Saturday, November 25 at about 12 noon. This steamer will sail for Manila and Hongkong on Sunday November 26, at 9 a.m. The steamer will berth alongside the China Merchants Central Wharf.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Ecuador sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, and Manila on Monday, November 20.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Bunc, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Watts and children, Mr. Tedde, Father Rutlin, Mrs. Hatchcock, Miss Sre, Mr. Ewart, Mr. C. A. Van Lidthe Jende, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley.

Per C.N. s.s. Lunyi from Hankow:—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Duff, Fathers Plachere and Larocche, Mrs. and Miss Allen.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehshing from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Turner.

Per I.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Dunes, Messrs. E. C. Emmett, J. P. De Boeck.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru from Hongkong:—Mrs. P. A. Chaney, Mrs. Mary Chaney, Mr. T. H. Covington, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ferguson and infant and servant, Miss D. M. Ferguson, Miss B. Ferguson, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. Hugh Johnson, Mr. James Marsh, Mr. Lee Barker, Mrs. S. Rothstein, Mr. Clyde Saunders.

Mr. Arthur Tucker, Mrs. H. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wheeler, Miss N. Wheeler, Master R. Wheeler.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dainy:—Mr. Feldman.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Hongkong:—Mr. H. Seth, Mr. I. Tanimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Ju, Miss Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Ki, Mrs. Choa Leaf Chee, Mr. Ho Trupil, Mr. Y. L. Lin, Mr. V. L. A. Fahley, Mr. P. S. Heintzman, Mr. B. Rein, Mr. P. Chater, Mr. Tang Yai-lai, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. E. L. Hunter, Mr. Fong See, Mr. nad Mrs. Ma Kee Tsung, Mr. F. C. Batelto, Mr. Ian Po-toong, Mr. and Mrs. Granbaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green, Mr. St. S. Leeds, Mr. R. A. Gubbe, Mr. R. E. Behrus, Mr. G. H. Potts, Mr. S. R. Chieun.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Amoy:—Miss Carvalho and Mr. J. P. Anderson, son. For Hongkong:—Capt. Wavell and Mr. A. Kerr. For Canton:—Mr. C. A. Henderson.

Per I.C. s.s. Kiangsing for Chetoo:—Mr. J. G. Proudfoot. For Tientsin:—Rev. and Mrs. Howard Smith, Misses J. H. Smith and E. Smith.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Mrs. Bowdley and child and Mr. L. N. Beytagh.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8.30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

22.—The anticyclone keeps steady in Central China, and the barometer rises in Japan. Fall of pressure in Mogolia. Normal monsoon, to the S. of Chihli; steady breezes further north. Perfectly fine weather.

23.—Weather very fine, cloudy and milder. The pressure declines; the breeze continues to veer to E.N.E.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	430	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3368	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenau	1354	Br.	B. & S.	23
Nov 20	Swatow	Chetung	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	Chetung	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 18	Vladivostok	Edward Barry	1876	Rus.	N. S. & Co.	10 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 20	Japan	Futoku maru	2965	Jap.	A. D. Co.	CWV
Nov 21	Nagasaki	Hakobai	1858	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 22	Foochow	Hakobai	612	Chi.	Tuck Wo	OKPW
Nov 22		Honglee	621	Chi.	A. T. Co.	10 p
Nov 19	Japan	Itakushima maru	2309	Jap.	A. T. Co.	10 p
May 25	Hankow	Ching	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Nov 19	Hongkong	Kensawa maru	753	Br.	B. & S.	H W
Nov 21	Hankow	Kwelle	679	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CMFW
Nov 21	Hankow	Kwangchi	810	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CMFW
Nov 21	Wenchow	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 21	Hankow	Kwemo	994	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	9681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Linhua	935	Br.	J. M. & Co	ONVW
July 18	Hankow	Melitta	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 20	Hankow	Melitta	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Nov 19	Japan	Nolan	415	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOCW
Nov 22	Japan	Mogiana maru	1768	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 22	Japan	Ono maru	1434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 22	Vladivostok	Pentia	2545	Rus.	R. Y. F.	9 p
July 20	Yungtiao	Peking	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Nov 20	Hongkong	Silesia	3818	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	R 1X
Nov 20	Hongkong	Tikiki	2685	Ans.	H. C. T. Co.	KMAW
Nov 1	Hankow	Tokoku maru	1766	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Nov 1	Japan	Tokoku maru	1766	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 22	Swatow	Yungtiao	949	Br.	A. D. Co.	WTW
Nov 22	Swatow	Yungtiao	949	Br.	N. K. K.	TKDD
Nov 22	JARU	Yamashiro maru	1236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

